

# GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER and HOME COMPANION



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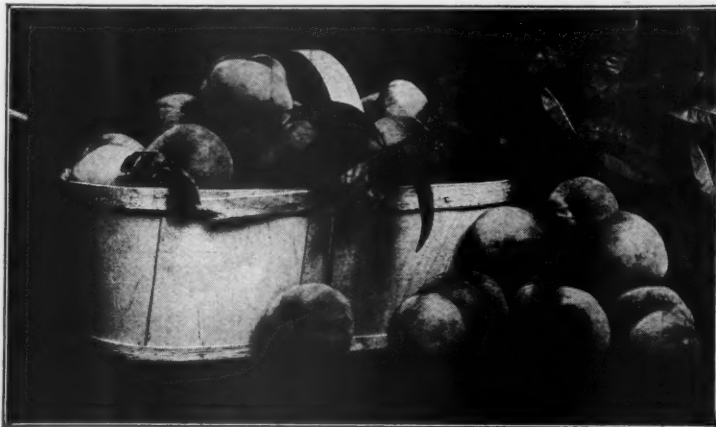
**FARM AND FIRESIDE** is one of the foremost farm publications. It has a high reputation throughout the country and has been published for many years. It has departments devoted to the Garden, Household, and every feature of Farm Life. It is published every two weeks throughout the year (24 numbers).

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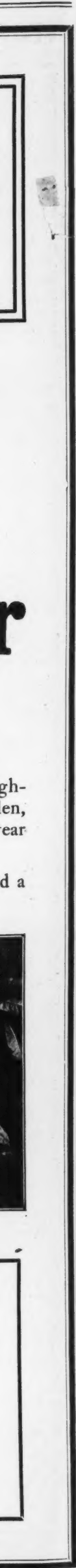
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## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING.

This department is established by the editor for the benefit of the readers of Green's Fruit Grower who have land, houses, tools, farm products or anything else to sell. The special rate is six cents per word. No display advertisements will be run in this department, or at this rate. Not more than three words of the first line to be in full faced type. Minimum space two lines or 15 words. Maximum space 12 lines. Minimum charge, \$1.00. Cash must accompany all orders for classified advertisements. Copy must reach us by the 20th of the month preceding the month you wish the "ad" to appear. Address, Green's Fruit Grower Co., Rochester, N. Y.

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**COLD STORAGE** is the best way of keeping fruit—everybody knows that. You may think that the cost of a plant is greater than you can afford. Investigate the Gravity Brine System. Better results than with a refrigerating machine; lower first cost; absolute safety against break down. Madison Cooper Co., No. 120 Court street, Watertown, N. Y.

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**6 POST CARDS FREE**—And Farmer Boy's paper 4 months for 10 cents. Farmer Boy, Saratoga, Indiana.

The Corsican strawberry which was sent me as a premium with Green's Fruit Grower is of great value here. It has become a leader among strawberries. It is years since I paid fifty cents for the paper and the strawberry premium. Now the plants outnumber any other variety. It is of large size, of brilliant, vigorous foliage which retains its rich dark color while other varieties are seedy and rusty. Young plants also are vigorous and bear triumphantly.—A. W. Grover, Maine.

The society reporters always speak of a bride being "led to the altar," just as though a bride couldn't find her way there blindfold.

## GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY JOURNAL.

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER CO., Publishers.

C. A. GREEN, President and Treas.

JOHN W. BALL, Secretary.

Charles A. Green, Editor.

Prof. H. E. Van Deman, Associate Editor.

R. E. BURLEIGH, Advertising Manager.

Price 50 cents per year, if paid in advance.

Office, Corner South and Highland Avenues.

Rates for advertising space made known on application.

Entered at Rochester Post Office as second class mail matter.

Subscribers who intend to change their residence will please notify this office, giving old and new addresses.

OUR ADVERTISERS.—We believe that the advertisers using space in Green's Fruit Grower are a worthy and deserving class of business men. It is not our intention to permit the insertion of any misleading advertisement in these pages. If any subscriber has been defrauded by any advertisement appearing in Green's Fruit Grower he will do us and the public at large a service by at once reporting this advertiser to us, giving full particulars. Upon receipt of this complaint we will investigate the affair and will do everything in our power to bring about a satisfactory adjustment. If we find that any advertiser has defrauded our readers, we will deny him space for his future ads. In these pages.

## EDITORIAL COMMENT.

It is more necessary to learn how to live this life than how to live the life to come after death. For if you live this life right you will be ready for the future life. My father had seven children and each year he butchered seven hogs which were consumed in his family. I cannot feel that this pork fed family was ready for either the present or future life.

Frank E. Lindsley says that the rural people may not read the average farm paper during the busy summer months as thoroughly as they read them in the winter months, he reads Green's Fruit Grower even while haying and harvesting, for the reason that it contains so many articles on different interesting subjects. He cannot imagine that Green's Fruit Grower can ever be neglected owing to its many attractions.

The Sweating Bull.—I have just read a story of a fight between a bear and bull during which I am told that after the first attack the bull retired sweating and shivering. The publishers of the story and the writer evidently did not know that bulls and cows do not sweat or perspire as do the horse and man. There are many animals which do not sweat such as the dog, wolf, poultry, etc. Many people who write for magazines, and artists who illustrate current literature, know but little of farm life, thus they show us fences, the rails of which have nothing to rest upon but air, and these artists invariably place the milker on the lefthand side of the cow, giving us great uneasiness lest the milker should be kicked over.

Six Days Shalt Thou Labor.—The commandment six days shalt thou labor, but on the seventh day shalt thou rest from thy labors is often quoted, but I have never from any pulpit heard that part emphasized which calls upon men and women to labor six days. It would seem that we are commanded as definitely to work six days as we are commanded to rest on the seventh, but this seems to have escaped the attention of mankind. Surely we cannot under all circumstances and conditions be able to labor six days, for we may be sick, crippled or suffering from infirmities of old age, but I do not doubt that here is a

command for us to labor. My opinion is that indolent people who spend their time in frivolity and a continuous round of amusements do not keep this commandment.

Eat What You Like.—I think a man ought to choose his own ration. Lots of people are vegetarians. I think we eat too much meat for health. For the sustenance of physical exertion if you have hard work to do there is nothing better than starch or sugar. The cereal-eating nations can endure more physical toil than the meat-eating nations. This is not the accepted view, but it is true. You can not tire out a Japanese who eats rice. He will draw you all around the town on a pound of rice, and he is as fresh at the close of the day as when he started. You could not do that on a pound of meat to save your life.

Prize for the Best Horse Race, \$2,000. Prizes for the Best Apples, \$1.00.

On reading the advertisement of a State Fair I saw extravagant prizes offered for the fastest horse in the race, but I saw nothing about prizes for the best fruit. Every day of the fair there are to be horse races, and it would seem from this advertisement that the great attraction at the fair is the daily horse race. Nothing in the announcements calls attention to the marvelous exhibits of fruits, vegetables and grains, to machinery or to the other attractions of the State Fair. My opinion is that if we should look over the list of premiums, that while a prize of about \$2,000 is offered each day for the fastest horse in the horse race, the prize for the best apples may not be over \$1.00. Think of this for a moment, fellow citizens! Here we have race horses which are not of service to the farmer, and which the farmer and other citizens should not be particularly interested in, held two thousand fold in higher esteem than the fruits for which the state mentioned is famous. These beautiful fruits bring in millions of revenue each season, while horse racing is crowned with evil on every side. Is not this overdoing the horse racing feature, and underdoing that of fruit growing?

A New York woman has started a school where women are taught how to treat servants.

## Does This Mean You?

A number of subscribers to Green's Fruit Grower are owing us for subscriptions. Simply pin \$1.00 to the attached order blank, mail it at Green's risk, and get Green's Fruit Grower for 3 years. After marking off the time you have already received Green's Fruit Grower, we will credit you for the balance of the 3 years and send you a postal card stating just when your subscription will expire.

Will you favor us by sending in your renewal at once, as we need the money NOW. "Act well your part, there all the honor lies."

C. A. GREEN, Editor.

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To the Publishers of GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, Rochester, N. Y.

## CUT ICE

MADE IN THREE SIZES.

With the Dorsch Double Row Ice Plow We guarantee it will cut more than 20 men sawing by hand. Cakes are cut uniform, of any size and thickness. One man and a horse will cut more ice in a day than the ordinary farmer and dairy man can use. You can cut for others and make the price of your plow in two days use. Ask for catalogue and introductory prices. JOHN DORSCH & SONS 280 WELLS ST., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

**WE'LL PAY THE FREIGHT** and send 4 Huggy Wheels, Steel Tires on - \$8.75 With Rubber Tires, \$10.50. 1 mg. wheels \$4 to \$14. Road. Top Buggies, \$22.75; Bicycles, \$10.75. Write for Catalog. Learn how to buy direct. Repair Wheels, \$5.50. Wagon Umbrella FREE. W. M. BOOTH, Cincinnati, O.

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Use only Floor-Shine Enamel Colors, Oak, Cherry, Mahogany, Walnut, or Transparent. Booklet Color Card and List of Dealers free, or send 10c. (to pay postage) and receive trial can by mail, enough for chair or table, etc.

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**WANTED** at once: Distributing Managers to represent established mail order firm; no capital or experience required; no deposits to collect; \$500 per month and expenses. SAUNDERS CO., Dept. C, Fifth Ave., Chicago.

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for man with rig to introduce our goods. Send for contract. Dept. N. National Mfg. Co., Flora, Indiana.

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For Big and Quick Profit. I can give practical instructions worth many dollars to you. No matter what your occupation is or where located, get a thorough knowledge of this paying business. Particulars of this paying business. **MUSHROOM FARM**, free. JACKSON MUSHROOM FARM, 2245 N. Western Ave., B-28, Chicago.



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Thousands of satisfied customers everywhere have agreed to recognize the virtue of our business. We stand between you and high prices. The greater part of our stock consists of absolutely brand new, first-class merchandise that we have secured in connection with the liquidation of the assets of KILLIS'S. **RECEIVERS'S SALE!** Our enormous warehouses are overflowing with merchandise secured from such sources. Our wonderful growth and expansion is the best evidence of our ability to serve our merchandise. The highest quality and lowest price prices. Each and every additional item of stock compels us to dispose of what we have on hand. The time to buy is when these bargains, shown in this advertisement, are calling on you for action. Send us your order today and be con-

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10,000 doors and windows, which will save out at a saving of 25% to 60 cents we can furnish you an ordinary door, good enough for general purposes.  
We have a complete list of these doors and windows, which we will

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**Fine Steel Beaded Ceiling, \$2.00 per**  
100 sq. ft. Ideal ceiling for stores.  
No falling plaster. Always neat and  
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## Special on New England Orchardng.

See Illustrations Furnished by  
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# GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER and HOME COMPANION

Published Monthly—Price, 50 Cents a Year.

Volume 27.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., NOVEMBER, 1907.

Number 11.

## The Parson, Deacon and Baldheaded Man Talk About Apples.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower.

"It looks as though the men who have apple orchards on their farms are making good money this year," said the parson.

"Yes, but you will notice it isn't always the men who have planted the apple orchards who are getting this money. There is the Higby orchard, planted by Sq. Higby thirty years ago. Sq. Higby is dead and buried but his son is getting big profits out of that orchard," said the deacon.

"We should learn from this then," said the bald-headed man, "to plant orchards earlier in our lives if we want to gather in more of the profits. If Sq. Higby had planted his orchard when he was a boy he would have got a lot more money out of the orchard. But as it is, Higby gathered five or six good crops from that orchard."

"But it don't take as long for an apple orchard to come into bearing as most people think," said the deacon. "I once knew of a man who planted apple trees when he was seventy years old, and who lived to gather good crops of fruit from those trees, though he didn't expect to do so when he planted them. You see the main thing is to do the planting. Nature does the rest, providing we tickle the ground a little with the cultivator and hoe, and keep it in good heart, spraying the trees and pruning them. The trees grow all day, even if we are off on a picnic, and all night though we are asleep."

"I notice it makes a big difference in profits whether you plant the right varieties or not," said the parson, "and I notice that some years one variety gives the best fruit and that in other years other varieties gives the best fruit, which I can't understand."

"That's so," said the deacon. "I know one year my Spys were of extra large size, and almost every one of them perfect, but the next year they were so small and scabby they were not fit to pick, but this thing seldom happens. The trouble is that in the off year the apple scab fungus for some reason or other works more seriously than in other years."

"You are right, parson," said the bald-headed man, "about planting the right varieties, but there are lots of people who don't know what varieties to plant. A man at Bridgewater ordered 2,000 Baldwins, but the nurseryman, by mistake or otherwise, sent him Duchess of Oldenburg apple trees. The orchardist was terribly mad, but when the Duchess began to bear he found such a heavy demand for the fruit, at such superior prices and the apples were so large and fine and such good keepers for early fall apples, he actually made twice the money out of them that he made from his Baldwins."

"And yet," said the parson, "so far as I can see I would advise the planting of the Baldwin for the main crop. It is not so large as the Spy, but it is firmer, has a tougher skin and will ship better. The Spy is a superior apple in quality, hardiness and productiveness, but it must be wrapped in paper or more carefully packed to stand shipment; at least so I am told."

"I wonder why they don't plant more Greenings," said the baldheaded man.

"The Greening is a great apple, and a prolific bearer of large size fruit, but the market likes a bright red apple best. Then, again, the cold storage houses have not learned how to keep Greenings from scalding during the winter months, but they are learning more about it every year, and I guess after a while the Greenings will come through all right. They are the best cooking apple on earth," replied the deacon.

"How about the Snow apple?" asked the parson.

"Thirty years ago, in planting a ten acre orchard, I set out one Fameuse, generally known as Snow apple. I planted this one tree for my own use and not

to sell the fruit. The Snow is known as a late fall or early winter apple, but it don't bother me at all to keep it until spring. It is not a large apple, but it is beautiful, with snowy white flesh, very tender, and of delicious quality," said the baldheaded man.

"I see neighbor Jones has a good many trees of the Blenheim Orange, sometimes known as Lord Nelson. What do you know about that?" asked the parson.

"All I can say is that my neighbor Jones in planting a large orchard happened to secure by mistake about fifty trees of the Blenheim Orange which were mixed in with his Baldwins, scattered here and there all over the orchard. These Benhems bear full crops almost every year, and the fruit is more nearly perfect than that of any other variety. In size it is at least a third larger than

orchard was located on rather low land, therefore it was assumed that possibly thorough drainage might prove a remedy for barrenness. Therefore a tile ditch was made between each two rows of apple trees. Whether or not the tile drain was the means of making the orchard fruitful, I cannot say definitely, but I can say that the next season this apple orchard bore a crop of fruit which astonished the people for miles around. They declared that never before had such a crop of apples been seen in that locality. The fruit was large, fair, and beautifully colored, and the varieties having been carefully selected, all were marketable. The best part of all was that the year this apple orchard came into bearing was one of great scarcity for apples, and a remarkable high price was secured. I do not doubt that there are many other instances where the unexpected bearing of apple orchards has brought happiness to many people.

"Not in opinion, but in nature is law founded."—Cicero.



The inside view of Mr. Miller's storage building, the largest apple storage in the United States.

the Baldwin. It has yellow skin with a red cheek and is attractive in every way. It sells well as an early winter apple. This man was very glad that the Benhems came mixed with the Baldwins as they were," replied the deacon.

"When I was taking my vacation on the Hudson river I found a beautiful bright red apple of the finest quality and of good size beginning to ripen in August. What variety was this?" asked the parson.

"It must have been the Fanny apple," replied the deacon. "This was Charles Downing's favorite fall apple. It has always been a wonder to me that the Fanny apple is not more largely planted, owing to its beautiful coloring and quality. Another superior earlier summer apple is the Star apple. It is almost white in color with very tender and highly flavored flesh. This must not be confounded with an early winter apple known as the North Star, which is a reddish apple, a good cropper and a good seller."

"There is a romance about apples," said the bald-headed man. "Where I used to live there was a ten-acre orchard that had been planted 20 years, but had never been known to bear a good crop of apples. The owner finally died and the farm was bought by a widow woman of small means whose son was engaged to marry the daughter of a neighboring farmer, but who was unable to marry on account of poverty. This young man, said to his mother, 'If we could only get a crop of apples from that orchard, I would feel that I could afford to marry Jennie without further delay.' So the son and his sweetheart studied the situation in the attempt to learn why the orchard had been unproductive, and what could be done to make it productive. The

### The Grapes of Palestine.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower.

In Bible times Palestine was known as a land flowing with milk and honey, but to-day it is largely a barren waste of rocky mountain or parched desert, with here and there a tract of land worthy of cultivation. The climate of Palestine is something like that of our southern states, very hot in summer, a delightful climate in winter, with scarcely any frost or snow. Palestine is still producing a varied crop of semi-tropical fruits.

When Caleb, Joshua and the other spies went into Palestine on their voyage of discovery they brought back an enormous stem of grapes, tied to a pole borne on the shoulders of two men, or at least this is the way the scene is illustrated, the cluster of grapes being nearly as long as the body of a man. This is doubtless an exaggeration, but there have been seen bunches of grapes that might have weighed 25 pounds. But these varieties bearing such large clusters are not the native grapes of America, such as Concord and Niagara, but foreign varieties of grapes similar to those grown in California.

It is claimed by some that the children of Israel found a low state of civilization in Palestine when they took possession, but I have reason to believe that this is a mistake and that when the children of Israel were returning from their bondage in Egypt they found a higher state of civilization there than has existed at any time since. My authority for this opinion is Albert Sace, the celebrated archaeologist. But I have further evidence of the high civilization of Palestine at that date in the fact that they were producing such superior

grapes. Barbaric people do not engage in fruit growing, much less in grape growing, which requires superior varieties, and skill in training, pruning and cultivating. To-day on our own farms we may rate those ruralists most highly civilized who have grape vines, strawberry plants, raspberry, blackberry, currants, and gooseberry plants growing about their homes.—I. B.

### Gathers Apples Where He Has Not Planted Them.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower.

I once had an enterprising neighbor who planted forty acres of apples. He cared for the orchard well and it thrived, but before it came into full bearing this neighbor died and the farm was sold to a stranger for a low price. The first year this stranger moved on to the farm there was a heavy crop of fine Baldwin apples that were sold for over \$10,000. Every year since this orchard has borne abundantly. This forty acre orchard was in fact worth as much as the stranger paid for the entire farm of 160 acres. Therefore the unfortunate man who planted this orchard, or his heirs, in selling the farm gave away the farm house and barns and 120 acres of good land.

This year of great scarcity of apples the forty acre orchard is bearing abundantly and the owner has sold the fruit for \$8,000, the buyer to do all of the picking, grading and packing and the buyer to furnish barrels.

So you see that a good, thrifty young orchard is a pleasant thing to have around the place. It is not difficult to be the owner of a good orchard. It costs but little to plant it. It will grow while you are asleep or attending to other business. It will do something more for you than to bear fruit. It will ornament your farm. I do not know of any more beautiful object on the farm than the apple orchard. If you want to sell your farm you will be surprised how much more quickly it will sell on account of having a good orchard on it.—I. B.

### Milk Drinkers Live Long.

Now it is claimed that to live almost exclusively on a milk diet will insure long life and health. It is claimed by the adherents of this belief that the Bulgarians live longer than any other race and that this is due to the fact that they live more nearly on an exclusive milk and cheese diet than any other people. Statistics claimed to be reliable show that there are at the present time about 4,000 persons over 100 years old in Bulgaria, which would mean one out of each thousand of the population who achieve such an advanced old age. This percentage if really accurate is vastly above those of any other nation. They are said to drink even the sour milk, forced to do this through poverty, and they are said to thrive wonderfully on the sour milk.

The milk cure is even now popular in some big cities as a panacea for too much social excitement, and it is admitted by most physicians that a course of such light diet is very beneficial to grown persons. Perhaps one of the reasons these cures assist the health so remarkably is due to the fact that while taking the cures persons observe regular hours and are far more conservative in the amount of food eaten than under ordinary circumstances. If the Bulgarians can establish their claim to long life it will probably give an immense impetus to the simple diet movement in our large cities.

The state "tree inspector" gave the assurance that both peach yellows and "little peaches" are on a steady decrease, says the New York "Tribune Farmer." When he first came into the peach districts and marked trees for destruction the owners refused to cut them down. Now people have learned the necessity of the prompt destruction of every diseased tree. This is the essential treatment. These trees had better be cut up right on the spot and carted out or burned up, rather than dragged whole out of the orchard, as they might possibly infect other trees.



# Fruit Helps

By Professor H. E. Van Deman.



PROF. H. E. VAN DEMAN, ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

## Meeting of American Pomological Society.

Sixty years ago the American Pomological Society was organized with the venerated Marshall P. Wilder as its first president. Without a skip its meetings have been held every two years since and the last one began at the Jamestown exposition on September 24th, of this year, and continued for three days. The attendance was very good although some had opposed holding the meeting here, believing that the members would not attend well at any place where an exposition is in progress. About twenty states were represented and also a good delegation came from Canada. The sessions were held in the court of the States building, which was a most lovely and fitting place for the purpose. The court is partially open and planted all around the border with beautiful flowers and other ornamental plants. The center was covered with a good roof that protected from sun and rain ample space for the audience and also for the fruit show of the society. In this beautiful place which was light, airy and reasonably quiet, the meeting was called to order by President L. A. Goodman of Kansas City, Missouri. The society was welcomed by Hon. Harry St. George Tucker, president of the exposition and by Hon. Samuel B. Woods, on the part of the Virginia Horticultural Society, and the response was made by Captain C. L. Watrous, ex-president of the Pomological society.

## REGULATION OF FRUIT GRADING.

In the presidential address of Mr. Goodman he strongly advised the enactment and enforcement of a national law that would compel the honest grading and packing of fruit all over the United States. Such a law has been in force in Canada for several years and has proved of the greatest value to the fruit industry. This subject was afterwards ably and very instructively treated by Mr. A. N. McNeill of the Fruit Division of the Canadian Department of Agriculture. He gave a history of the "Fruit Marks Act" from its inception to the present time. Six years of actual test of its operation, he stated, had proved that it was not only practical in its provisions, but was generally approved by the public and liked by the fruit growers who are really honest and progressive. Those who are dishonest or behind the times have made considerable objection, but this has about ceased. The prices obtained for apples in foreign markets have been better than the same grades from the United States, and not only because of their actually better condition, but from the general belief in the guaranty of the brands. A resolution was offered, discussed and unanimously adopted at the closing session, which urged the passage of a law by congress similar to that of Canada. No laws enacted by the states, separately would or could be very suitable to interstate commerce, nor would they be effective, except within their respective state limits. We hope for a national law within due time that will regulate our fruit packing and sale, so that the dealers and consumers may know what they are selling and buying. Cheating and the distribution of fruit pests and insects will be far more difficult than at present.

## BREEDING HARDY ORCHARD FRUITS.

One of the most important subjects

that was presented at the meeting was "Breeding Orchard Fruits for the Upper Mississippi Valley," by M. C. G. Patten, of Charles City, Iowa. He has been spending the greater part of his mature life in endeavoring to produce by cross-breeding good varieties of apples that will endure the severe cold of the regions from Iowa northward to the extreme limits of apple culture, and with remarkable success.

One variety that he has produced, the Patten Greening, is worth a lifetime of effort. It is hardy in tree far north of the range of ordinary varieties, is productive and the fruit ranks well in size, color, flavor and keeping quality with our best apples. But this is only the small beginning of a race that is already well advanced. Mr. Patten showed a barrel of specimens of his crossbred seedlings, and with them some of the parent samples, including a few of the wild crab apples of the north. In view of the extreme importance of the continuance of these experiments to the great territory lying in the central northern United States and Canada, the cost to Mr. Patten or any private individual and his advanced age it was argued and resolved that steps be taken to perpetuate the work in some way at public expense. This ought to be and probably will be done. Mr. Patten deserves the assistance of a fund such as could be donated by Andrew Carnegie and this was suggested by myself during the discussion.

## CONTROL OF BROWN ROT OF THE PEACH.

Mr. W. M. Scott, of the United States Department of Agriculture, explained at length and in detail the experiments that he has been making in trying to control one of the worst enemies to peach culture, the Brown Rot. Owing to the very tender character of peach foliage it is not possible to use the same remedies that are successful in killing the germs of similar diseases on other trees and plants. It must be done when the trees are in a state of growth and not when they are dormant, therefore the difficulty is unavoidable. But different solutions than the common ones have been found to be effective in killing Brown Rot and yet harmless to the foliage of the peach. This information should be obtained in detail directly from the Bureau of Plant Industry at Washington, D. C., from whence bulletins are issued that give the facts in such form as will serve to guide those who need to know them. There must be no guessing about what to do and just how to do it, and only the closest study and obedience to the directions of these bulletins will lead to success in the fight against Brown Rot of the Peach.

## A PEAR BLIGHT FIGHT.

Until within the last few years we all thought the Pacific Coast to be exempt from pear blight, and indeed there was none there for many years, and many thought that the climate was such as to prevent it there. But the shipments of affected nursery trees to California and other sections of the west carried the dread disease there. Now the pear industry of California is almost doomed, judging from the way the blight is advancing in many of the most important sections of the culture of this fruit. Mr. M. B. Waite, of the national Department of Agriculture, has in person traversed the entire Pacific Coast and led a brave fight against the dread pear blight in California, assisted by the best helps that science and money would command, but with only meagre results. The main obstacles are the difficulty of detection of the presence of the disease in all cases, the rapidity of its increase and the inability to secure and retain the needed intelligent or experienced assistants. The lesson to Oregon and Washington or elsewhere that pear blight has not reached is to keep out trees from the affected regions, or from everywhere beyond their own regions and thus prevent its introduction.

There were many more subjects of the deepest interest discussed and some that were on the programme could not be heard for lack of time, and a few of the speakers were absent. There was a splendid exhibit of fresh figs of several varieties from the region near Norfolk, Va., and the region adjacent to the Dismal swamp, which includes a part of North Carolina. This was the first time in the history of the society when this fruit was shown in any noticeable quantity. From the same region were many pomegranates and a grand display of the fruit of the native grape, *Vitis rotundifolia*. Among the varieties of this species are Scuppernon, James, Misch, Flowers and several more. California was the only Pacific state represented in the fruit show of the society, but it was

creditably represented, and only from Los Angeles and San Diego counties. The apples and grapes were especially fine.

The old officers were elected, L. A. Goodman, of Kansas City, Missouri president; T. V. Munson, of Denison, Texas vice-president; Prof. John Craig, of Ithaca, N. Y., secretary; Prof. L. R. Taft, of Lansing, Mich., treasurer. The next meeting will be two years hence, but the place was not selected. This is left to the executive board to decide. There were invitations from Canada and the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition at Seattle, Wash., where there will be a grand fruit show during the summer and fall of 1909.

## Answers to Inquiries.

There is a great deal said about the York Imperial apple and I am anxious to plant it if it is suitable to the region where I live. Will you please give the facts about this apple, especially as to its quality of fruit and adaptation of the tree to our section, eastern Ohio?—J. L. P., Ohio.

Reply: York Imperial is one of the standard winter apples of the eastern states. It originated in southern Pennsylvania and was named after the city of York. It is one of the best apples for that region and has been tested from one ocean to the other and found to be well adapted to almost every place where the ordinary varieties of the apple are grown. It is especially well suited to the region from Pennsylvania and Maryland southward to the Carolinas. In the mountain regions of these states York Imperial (often called Johnson's Winter there,) is one of the most dependable bearers and is largely grown. The fruit is of good size, beautiful red color, better than average in flavor and a good keeper. The objections to it are that the apple is of unusually irregular size and shape, but these are not serious faults. I fully believe that York Imperial may be planted either for commercial or family use with good success almost anywhere in Ohio, except in the extreme northern part. Indeed, it has been grown there with good results for many years, but not so generally as it deserves. In New York and northward it does not attain its normal size and should not be planted except for trial.

Having heard that the sweet cherry grows to unusual size and brings high prices on the Pacific coast, especially in Oregon and Washington, I want to know if this class of cherries cannot be grown somewhere in the eastern states with good success?—A. L. R., of Michigan.

Reply: There is nowhere in America that equals some of the sections on the Pacific coast for growing the sweet cherries. I have seen them by the crate in Oregon and Washington that averaged fully an inch in diameter and some were one and a fourth inch in diameter by actual measurement. The cherries of the Pacific coast are never wormy and seldom rot, but in case of rainy weather during the season of ripening, which is very rare, they will crack some. The flavor is exceptionally good, whether the cherries are of the sweet or sour type. In some of the Atlantic states the sweet cherries succeed very well. The mountain sections of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia are especially suitable to their culture. There are no large cherry orchards of consequence planted there, so far as I know, but the trees that are growing flourish and bear remarkably well. Some that I have seen were of enormous size and unknown age, yet healthy and vigorous.

Another region where the sweet cherries do well is along the western side of Michigan, from the vicinity of South Haven to Traverse City. The climate is mild enough for the trees to endure the winters near the lake, not to exceed ten miles or about that and the fruit is large and usually free from defects. I know of orchards in Benzie county that are young and yet bear enormous crops.

Can the European walnut be grown in the eastern states with success? This is a disputed question in our region and several of us here would like to know the facts.—J. W. S., New Jersey.

Reply: The species of walnut which is commonly called English but is really from eastern Europe and is more properly called Persian walnut, has long been under test in about all parts of America. It succeeds splendidly on the Pacific coast, and large orchards of it are now in bearing there, but in the eastern states the case is very different. Many of the trees are not hardy enough to endure the winters from the latitude of Baltimore northward. In the extreme

southern states there is a minute worm, called a nematode, that seriously injures the roots of the trees and makes it necessary to graft them on to roots of the native Black walnut, which is not affected by this pest.

But the most common reason of the failure of the Persian walnut is the different times of blooming of the flowers of the two sexes, so that they are rarely pollinated. As the trees are usually grown singly and the male flowers often all come out and shed their pollen before the female flowers are ready to receive it there are few nuts or none at all on these trees. Where several are growing near each other the case is usually very different and they bear well. Occasionally a tree blooms right to produce nuts. In due time there will be grafted trees of such varieties sold by the nurseries and planted far more generally than is now the case. Already there are a few such, of which the Rush is one of the best. It was originated as a seedling by Mr. J. G. Rush, of West Willow, Pennsylvania. It is a very good nut and the tree is hardy, productive and self-fertile.

Where does the Yellow Newtown apple succeed? I have heard that this variety is grown in the Virginia mountains and there called Albermarle Pippin. Is this true? Will it grow profitably where other apples do well?—A. L. S., Pa.

Reply: There is no apple that brings a higher price in the markets than the Yellow Newtown, provided it has been grown where the climate and soil is suited to it. But there is no variety that is more particular about its surroundings. It originated at Newtown, Long Island, and yet that is not the region where it does best. Early in the history of this apple, which was fully 100 years ago, scions were taken to Virginia and grafted into trees in Albemarle county. They bore so well and the fruit was so good that it has been called Albermarle Pippin. To-day there are large orchards of it and the fruit brings a high price in any market where it is offered. In English markets it has been famous for over a century. The Hood river and Rogue river regions of Oregon produce many carloads of it every year and so do the Yakima and Wenatchee valleys in Washington. There are some sections of California where the Newtown does exceedingly well. I have seen some excellent specimens from Tasmania, where it is sometimes called Five Crowned Pippin. But it is not an apple suitable to general culture, for it does not succeed in but few places in our great apple growing country.

H. E. Van Deman

## Fruit at Any Season.

Fruit at any season of the year and summer plants in winter months—these are the achievements that are expected from the new electrical installation that has been established for the culture of plants in the gardens of the British Royal Botanical society, says the New York "Tribune." Experiments are to be begun in the autumn. One house is to be devoted to them, the plants being arranged on staging down the center and round the sides. From rails fitted to the glass roof of the house depend three arc lamps. Slowly backward and forward these lamps will be moved, shedding their rays on the plants, and giving them a light equivalent to the sun when there is no sun in the winter sky. B. H. Thwaites, under whose supervision the experiments are to be made, is sanguine as to the high results to be obtained, and much of his enthusiasm he has communicated to the council of the society. It remains to be seen, of course, whether the practice justifies the theory, but the members of the council are looking for strawberries on Christmas day.

Upward of 250,000 acres are devoted to grape culture in California, which state produces more than two-thirds of the entire grape output of the country, the annual production of wine being over 30,000,000 gallons. At a conservative estimate the raisin and wine industries of California, in vineyards, cellars, cooperage, distilleries, machinery and capital to carry on the business, represent an investment of at least \$85,000,000.—"Gardeners' Chronicle."

I think Green's Fruit Grower is the best paper I have ever read. I wish it came every week. I read it through two or three times and every time I find something new. I will try and get some new subscribers.—A. D. Potter, New York.

Something like six hundred new popular songs are written in America every day.



### Winter Storing of Apples.

Many thousand fruit growers will this winter make the common mistake of storing apples and other fruits in the cellars of the houses in which they live. These cellars might be made good places for storing fruit, if one or more windows were kept open a large portion of the time, thus keeping the temperature of the cellar at about the freezing point. But since free ventilation of the cellar interferes with the comfort of the rooms above it is seldom practised in house cellars.

The difficulty in storing the apples and other fruits is that they are kept in a temperature which is too warm. The temperature should be as near 32° as possible and not actually freeze the fruit. When the fruit is in boxes or barrels the temperature can be lower with safety.

I recently had a talk with a man who has been successful in exhibiting fine fruits in different parts of the country, and who has had great success in keeping fruits safely through the winter and into the early spring months, without artificial cold storage. He tells me that he stores his apples, pears, grapes and other fruits in the basement of a building which is partially underground, being built on the side of a hill so that three sides of the house are not banked with earth on the outside. No fire is kept in the building above or below and the temperature of this basement room is often below the freezing point. It is his desire that the temperature of this room be kept as low as possible, as the fruits keep all the better there for it. During the severe cold spell in winter he throws

tioned off a room for storing apples and other fruits. This fruit room is not frost-proof, but is just cold enough to keep the fruit in prime condition. The fruit is in barrels headed up when I place it in this room.

I have no difficulty in keeping apples here in perfect condition all winter. For several years I have kept the Fameuse or Fall Snow apple in this room in fine condition until April.

Fruit will not keep so fresh in a dry room as in a moderately moist room, apples and grapes especially. Attics of houses would be good places to store grapes, were it not for the fact that the air is too dry, causing the grapes to wrinkle. Remember that where the fruit is enclosed in tight boxes or barrels there is much less danger of frost than where the fruit is kept in open bins.—Charles A. Green.

**Recipe for Cheap Paint.**—Thomas F. Lockhart of Missouri, a subscriber of Green's Fruit Grower who has been compelled to lie in one position in his bed for over twenty years, sends the following recipe:

Take one gallon of milk (sweet or buttermilk) and stir in three pounds of Portland cement. Then thicken to the right consistency with Venetian red. If you desire to tone down the fiery red color use a little ochre with the red, or use Spanish brown. This at least changes the dingy appearance of the wood and preserves it. It is a very cheap paint, milk and all not costing over 15 or 20 cents a gallon. It wears well, I have tried it.



Shipping apples from Mr. Miller's hillside orchards in Massachusetts.

heavy blankets over the boxes and barrels containing the fruit. This is the only protection given in this room, in which the frost enters every winter. He aims to keep the temperature of this room as near the freezing point as possible and not freeze the fruit. He meets with scarcely any loss through decay, the fruit coming out in the spring in the finest possible condition.

Now, for my own experience. I have a large packing house about 100 feet square, which the frost enters almost as freely as in tightly closed barns. In one corner of this building I have par-

### TAKE THEM OUT

**Or Feed Them Food They Can Study On.**

When a student begins to break down from lack of the right kind of food, there are only two things to do; either take him out of school or feed him properly on food that will rebuild the brain and nerve cells. That food is Grape-Nuts.

A boy writes from Jamestown, N. Y., saying: "A short time ago I got into a bad condition from overstudy, but Mother having heard about Grape-Nuts food began to feed me on it. It satisfied my hunger better than any other food, and the results were marvelous. I got fleshy like a good fellow. My usual morning headaches disappeared, and I found I could study for a long period without feeling the effects of it."

"My face was pale and thin, but is now round and has considerable color. After I had been using Grape-Nuts for about two months I felt like a new boy altogether. I have gained greatly in strength as well as flesh, and it is a pleasure to study now that I am not bothered with my head. I passed all of my examinations with a reasonably good percentage, extra good in some of them, and it is Grape-Nuts that has saved me from a year's delay in entering college."

"Father and mother have both been improved by the use of Grape-Nuts. Mother was troubled with sleepless nights, and got very thin, and looked care worn. She has gained her normal strength and looks, and sleeps well nights." "There's a Reason." Read "The Road to Wellville" in pkgs.

### To Make Vinegar.

You can make a good cheap vinegar from either grape or apple pomace after the juice has been extracted, by the following method: Fill a barrel with pomace and tamp it lightly. Then add enough rain water to cover the pomace and let it stand in some warm place for a few days. Then press out the juice and put it in an open barrel without head. Let this barrel stand on end in the cellar. Then add to every 10 gallons of this juice two quarts of cheap dark molasses. Stir until all is thoroughly mixed. Skim off the scum which rises to the surface and cover the barrel with anything to keep out dirt and insects and allow the air to enter the barrel. In six months you will have vinegar.—Peter Binder, Kentucky.

**Device for Gathering Leaves.**—In answer to your inquiry for Handy Things, I will describe a device for gathering leaves. Take a piece of canvas, or heavy sacking, about 8 by 10 feet, and lash a light pole 12 feet long to the ten foot sides, leaving a foot over on each end for handles. Then rake the leaves in large piles, and put the gatherer over the pile, and by standing on one pole and pulling the other under the pile a large lot of leaves can be picked up at once.—W. H. Cather, Va.

### FADE.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by B. F. M. Sours.

Fade, fade, O light of day!

Fade, fade, ye dying beams,  
While o'er the sea the stars come out,  
Bright with their silver streams.  
The day is dying. All things die—  
Stars fade in glory by and by,  
And so, to death, to life displayed,  
Defeat or triumph, all things fade.  
Mechanicsburg, Pa.

### Bourbon Red Turkeys Wanted.

The editor of Green's Fruit Grower has received many inquiries asking where Bourbon Red Turkeys can be purchased. It would pay some advertiser well to advertise these turkeys in Green's Fruit Grower.

"Would you call her plain in the face?"  
"Yes, but not to it."

The Woodchuck.—"Talking of names of animals, there is the well-known woodchuck, whose name comes from the Indian. Who does not know the query put by the would-be funny man? 'If a woodchuck could chuck wood how much wood would a woodchuck chuck?' And the reply, 'If a woodchuck could chuck wood, a woodchuck would chuck as much wood as a woodchuck could chuck.' Now, while the word woodchuck sounds onomatopoeic, it is not by any means, but is formed from the Indian wejack, or weekjack, the name the aborigines bestowed on the groundhog, which in some parts of the country is called the chuck. You know the old story of the boy who was busy on a Sunday morning digging out a woodchuck from his hole in the ground when the minister passed. He remonstrated with the boy for desecrating the Sabbath in that way, and wound up by saying that he wouldn't get the animal he was after. 'Got ter git him,' responded the boy with energy, unaware whom he was addressing. 'The minister is a-comin' to our house for dinner and we ain't got a drop of meat in the house.' In some parts of the country a woodchuck stew is regarded as appetizing and desirable food."

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will clean them off, and you work the horse same time. Does not blister or remove the hair. Will tell you more if you write. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 4-C free.

**ABSORBINE, JR.,** for mankind, \$1.00 bottle. Cures Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Ruptured Muscles or Ligaments, Enlarged Glands, Allays Pain. Genuine mfd. only by

W. F. YOUNG, P.O. F., 11 MONMOUTH ST., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

The Greatest of all Musical Inventions—the Two-Horn

## DUPLEX

PHONOGRAPH

## FREE TRIAL

NO MONEY IN ADVANCE

It is the one phonograph that gives you all the sound vibrations. It has not only two horns, but two vibrating diaphragms in its sound box. Other phonographs have one diaphragm and one horn. The Duplex gets all the volume of music; other phonographs get the half. Not only do you get more volume, but you get a better tone—clearer, sweeter, more like the original. Our

## FREE CATALOGUE

will explain fully the superiority of The Duplex. Don't allow any one to persuade you to buy another make without first sending for our catalogue.

## Save all the Dealers' 70% Profits

The Duplex is not sold by dealers or in stores. We are Actual Manufacturers, not jobbers, and sell only direct from our factory to the user, eliminating all middlemen's profits. That is why we are able to manufacture and deliver the best phonograph made for less than one-third what dealers ask for other makes not as good.

**DUPLEX PHONOGRAPH Co., 335 Patterson St. Kalamazoo, Mich.**



Each horn is 30 in. long with 17 in. bell. Cabinet 18 in. x 14 in. x 10 in.

**FREIGHT PREPAID**

### Seven Days' Free Trial

We allow seven days' free trial in your own home in which to decide whether you wish to keep it. If the machine does not make good our every claim—volume, quality, saving, satisfaction—just send it back. We'll pay all freight charges both ways.

### All the Latest Improvements

The Duplex is equipped with a mechanical feed that relieves the record of all the destructive work of propelling the reproducer across its surface. The needle point is held in continuous contact with the inner (which is the more accurate) wall of the sound wave groove, thus reproducing more perfectly whatever music was put into the record when it was made. The Duplex has a device by which the weight of the reproducer upon the record may be regulated to suit the needs of the occasion, thus greatly preserving the life and durability of the records. These are exclusive features of the Duplex and can not be had upon any other make of phonograph. Plays all sizes and makes of disc records. Our Free Catalogue explains everything.



## PONY RIGS LIKE THIS

## FREE TO BOYS AND GIRLS

We have some beautiful and valuable Shetland ponies and outfits that we propose to give to boys and girls who are wide awake and ready to do us a favor. These are genuine Shetland ponies, stand about 41 inches high, from 3 to 5 years old, well trained and broken, and as gentle as kittens, just the very thing you have been wanting for a long time. These outfits include pony, carriage and harness or saddle and bridle. Beauties, every one of them.

**Send Name and Address on Postal Today**

The carriage is a beauty, black body and yellow running gear. Harness is black leather, gold-mounted buckles, and russet lines. Saddles and bridles are fine. These pony outfits are worth from \$200.00 to \$300.00 but will not cost you a cent, if you hurry. Send no money, just your name and address. The first pony to answer this advertisement will stand the best chance to get a pony; so don't waste a minute, but send us your name and address to-day. Every person who answers this advertisement can secure a prize.

**FARM PRESS, 1105 MEDINAH BLDG., CHICAGO, ILL.**

## NOTICE TO FRUIT GROWERS

**The New-Way** AIR COOLED is the only ENGINE built especially for Power Sprayers. 2½ and 3½ H. P.

Look at the other engines first. Note the multitude of springs, rods and triggers described as simple. Remember you need a reliable engine of quality, of minimum weight and bulk; one that has more than ample power to maintain 200 pounds pump pressure for any length of time, and strong enough to grind feed and saw wood when desired. THEN LOOK AT AN ENGINE THAT IS SIMPLE

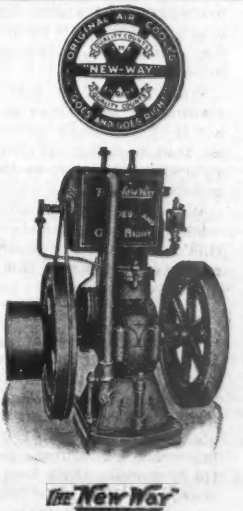
December issue will show **The New-Way** mounted on **The New-Way** Power Spray Base with pump equipment.

The January issue will show **The New-Way** POWER SPRAYER complete.

Write for Catalogue "S-7." DO IT NOW.

**The New-Way Motor Company**  
LANSING, MICHIGAN, U.S.A.

10 Ash Street.







POULTRY DEPARTMENT

**Beets for Poultry.**—During my recent visit to Green's Fruit farm I saw large plantations of Mangle-Wurtzel beets. These were planted expressly for the single comb Brown Leghorns, the Wyandottes and barred Plymouth Rocks which we are breeding. The man in charge of the poultry places great reliance upon these beets for poultry during winter months. They can be thrown upon the floor of the feed pens, or hung by a string to a rafter, so that the fowls will get exercise in picking at them. The fowls relish this fresh food during the winter months and it keeps them in healthy and vigorous condition. They are also fond of cabbage. In western New York cabbages are grown by the thousand acres. There are many imperfect heads which are of no value except for poultry foods, but they are not so easily preserved as beets.

**Water Cress for Poultry.**—At Green's Fruit farm we have a spring brook running the whole length of the farm in which water cress grows so abundantly as to completely fill the ditch and to stop the free flow of water. Every year we have been obliged to clean out this water cress and throw it away, until recently we have found that our hens are particularly fond of this highly flavored luxury. Therefore every day our poultry man drives to the ditch with a wagon, loads it with water cress and deposits a portion where the poultry can get at it. They eat up every particle of the water cress ravenously, and seem to prize it more highly than any other food. I do not, however, advise planting water cress in open drains since it stops the free flow of the water.

#### Poultry Pointers.

There are 8,120 feathers in the average hen's suit.

The farmer who raises poultry can always obtain ready money.

Be careful to get eggs from the best 2-year-old layers for hatching.

Handy nests are a comfort to the hens and a great convenience to egg gatherers.

Experiments show that the yearling hen lays 40 per cent. more eggs than the hen 2 years old.

It is not a good plan to feed grown up fowls too much soft food, as it tends to make them dyspeptic.

In estimating the cost of keeping poultry it is best to allow one bushel of grain a year to each laying hen.

With hens it is much better to keep the appetite sharp, compelling them to be active and search for food.

When you are directed to provide good food for your chickens, it means to give them a variety of sound, wholesome food.

A chick that is continually chilled seldom amounts to much, because vitality is used up to resist and overcome abuse.

The greater the variety of food given to poultry the better, but it should be clean, wholesome and such as they relish.

Always keep young poultry out of wet grass and never allow them to run at large when the weather is cold enough to thoroughly chill them.

Ducks and geese may be fattened very quickly on boiled turnips, potatoes and carrots thickened with oatmeal. They should be confined for this purpose and fed five times a day regularly.

The cure-all in the poultry yard is good management. Its principal virtue is that it is preventive. With it there is no need for stimulants, regulators and other makeshifts.

With poultry as with other stock, in feeding for growth or to fatten for market it is necessary to feed regularly and all that is eaten up clean, if the largest gain in proportion to the food supplied is secured.

We invite correspondence from those wishing to ask questions pertaining to this department, or would like to give his or her experience in this line for the benefit of others.

Eggs from the year-old hens will generally produce better chicks than those from pullets, if the hens are of the right sort; it is better therefore to depend largely on the pullets for eggs during the winter rather than to push the year-old hens too hard. Let the young hens lay well, of course, but plan to have them produce their best eggs at breeding season; at that time they should be mated with the best male obtainable.

#### Cotton Seed Meal.

A correspondent of "Farm and Ranch" says that if the poultry raiser will use ordinary wheat bran for his mixture with cottonseed meal with chicken feed, dampened enough for the meal to adhere to the bran, he will find that his chickens will thrive upon it better than any other feed he can give them. I use 20 per cent. meal to 80 per cent. bran, bulk measurement. When I first began to use this feed my fowls, not having been accustomed to it, ate sparingly of it. In a few days the taste for it had grown upon them so that the wildest hen in the yard became quite gentle at feeding time. The meal seems to furnish the nitrogen so much sought by chickens in insects and the bran the silica for bone building. The meal seems to give the flesh of the fowls a fine color and a peculiar rich flavor obtained by no other feed. I always vary my feed. When given a rest from the cottonseed mixture the fowls at first refuse to eat and stand around, as if in a preconcerted strike against a change, but in a day or so their appetite for other food returns. I find that egg production is slightly increased by the meal mixture over other feed.

#### Poultry Notes.

Hens that are not good feeders are generally poor layers.

Poultry which will not fatten in two weeks is not good enough for market.

What to feed and how to feed it are two of the most important things to know about poultry.

The only reason poultry raising does not pay on some farms is because the fowls are neglected.

In estimating the cost of keeping poultry it is best to allow one bushel of grain a year to each laying hen.

There are few, if any, points by which a prolific layer may be recognized; the amount of product is the only true guide.

If the women folks on the farm are permitted to have a few pure-bred fowls this fall they may surprise you some, Mr. Farmer.

Equal parts of oats, barley and buckwheat all ground is a good fattening food which produces white meat that is superior to corn-fed flesh.

#### Cost of Producing a Dozen Eggs.

Poultry people everywhere will be interested in a report from the Cornell (N. Y.) station as to the cost of producing eggs, and which shows a great difference in breeds. It is very interesting as showing the practical results which are being obtained.

The experiments were carried on with the co-operating assistance of several poultrymen. Each flock of fowls was cared for by the owner in the manner which he thought best. In the bulletin there are given minute accounts of the methods employed in feeding and caring for the birds, but as the space is limited they must here be omitted. Suffice to say the reports show that they were given the best care and provided with the best grains.

The test was fairly representative of the breeds, among the fowls being White Leghorns, Plymouth Rocks, Black Minorcas, Brown Leghorns and White Wyandottes.

#### Keeping a Record.

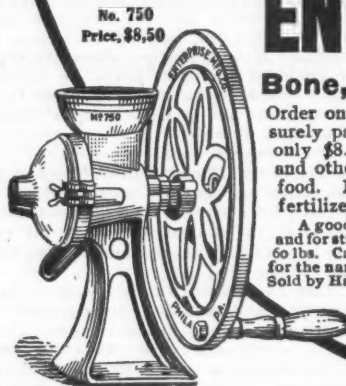
Every poultry man should keep a record of the eggs laid by his flock and in some cases it is a good plan to keep individual records, showing the number of eggs laid by certain hens. By tacking up a sheet of paper in each pen it is an easy matter to get down the number every time the eggs are collected; in addition to this the poultry raiser will find it a great help if he keeps an account of the food his fowls consume and the condition of the weather. It is the little things that prevent mistakes, and by following this plan the farmer will be able to tell at a glance just what his fowls were doing on a certain date on certain food and under certain climate conditions.

**Tar Shoes for Geese.**—In the late fall and early winter a goose market is held at Warsaw, says the Philippine "Gossip," and geese to the number of 5,000,000 congregate in the town. The geese march to market on foot. Some come from 100 and 150 miles away. To protect the feet on this long journey they are shod. The gooseherd first makes them walk back and forth in melted tar. With a coat of tar on their feet they then walk through fine sand. The result is that they are shod with a good, strong shoe of mixed tar and sand, that protects them well on their journey to the Warsaw goose market.

**Deacon Cottonwood:** "How are you gettin' on with your incubator?" Farmer Alfalfa: "Why, the dern thing hain't laid an egg since I got it."

## More Eggs—More Money

The increased production of eggs from a very small flock of poultry will soon pay for an Enterprise Bone, Shell and Corn Mill. Cracked corn, ground bone, oyster and other shells, etc., are important items of egg-making material and must be furnished in winter to secure an abundance of high-priced eggs. They can be furnished at lowest cost by the use of an



## ENTERPRISE

### Bone, Shell and Corn Mill

Order one early in the season, and the hens will surely pay for it. The mill shown in cut costs only \$8.50. Will grind corn, dry bones, oyster and other shells, etc., making valuable poultry food. May be used for making bone meal fertilizer.

A good all-round mill for farmers and poultrymen, and for strength and durability is unexcelled. Weight, 60 lbs. Capacity, 1½ bushels of corn per hour. Look for the name "Enterprise" on the machine you buy. Sold by Hardware and General Stores, etc.

THE ENTERPRISE MFG. CO. OF PA.  
237 Dauphin St.,  
Philadelphia, Pa.

## You Get More Eggs

Fowls need animal food to take the place of the bugs and worms they get in summer. Fresh, raw, Green Bone, contains more than four times as much protein, and other egg, bone, and muscle making materials as grain. That's why it makes hens lay—makes more fertile eggs—larger hatches—stronger chicks—earlier broilers and layers—heavier market fowls.

It gives the fowls just what they need for growth, development and laying. It gives you eggs all winter; it doubles your profits. It costs you little more than the labor of cutting, and that's easy and rapid with

### MANN'S BONE CUTTER

It cuts all green bones with all adhering meat and gristle, never clogs. Automatically adjusts cutting to your strength. We'll send you one on

Ten Days Free Trial. No Money in Advance.

If not satisfied return it at our expense. Catalogue free.

F. W. MANN CO., Box 39 Milford, Mass.

#### A Flower.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by  
B. F. M. Sours.

I saw a fragrant flower  
In woodland bower.  
I saw a globe of dew  
Deep in it too.  
I smelled its fragrant breath,  
O'er moss and sod;  
I wondered how it sprang  
From sand and clod.

I plucked the tender bloom,  
My hand its tomb.  
I scarce its beauty spied,  
When lo! it died.  
The avicious grasp  
No life could give;  
So soon it withered! there  
It could not live.

The woodland bower its home,  
'Neath sunlit dome;  
The little wind-flower grows  
Where zephyr blows.  
The heedless clouds go by,  
But drop the shower  
To feed the rootlets of  
That fragile flower.

The Hand that fashioned thee  
Is kind to me.  
He who thy beauty gave  
My life would save.  
Friend, earth has culled the bloom,—  
Or not? beware!  
Thy fragrance is for Heaven,  
O how fair!

**A Light Which May Attract Attention**  
From Mars.—The new 175,000 candle power search light, which the United States government has placed on Pike's Peak, Col., is now in operation, and its luminous projection may be seen nightly for hundreds of miles around the mighty mountain top. It lights up an area of 60,000 square miles, and when turned straight upward pierces the clouds, and if there are any inhabitants on Mars, sooner or later they will perceive its light.

**Eggs Count.**—Sir: As I was feeding my fowls this morning, having the blues over the drouth and thinking of the small size of apples, of potatoes, of corn, of tomatoes, of cabbage and of beans, I said to myself: It doesn't make a darn bit of difference whether it's dry or wet in the size of an egg the pioneer gets. Whether it's sunshine or rain, the size of the egg is just the same.—C. D.

**Growing Dates in Texas.**—Dates, at present, come from the hot sections of Europe, but it has been discovered that the date palm trees will succeed in the lower Rio Grande region of Texas and Mexico. It is predicted that the time is near at hand when the dates consumed in this country will be grown within our own borders to perfection.

About all the decolette gown does for a thin woman is to start an argument about which looks worse: collar bones or elbows.

Write for the "Enterprising Housekeeper," a book of 200 valuable Recipes and Kitchen Helps. Sent Free.

### Hatch Chickens by Steam with the EXCELSIOR INCUBATOR Or WOODEN HEN

Simple, perfect, self-regulating. Hatch every fertile egg. Lowest priced first-class hatchers made. GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.

90 VAR'S All breeds Poultry, Eggs, Ferrets, Dogs, Pigeons, Hares, etc. List free. Colored Des' 60 page book 10c. J. A. Bergey, Box 4, Telford, Pa.

### TOOLS FOR CAPONIZING FOWLS

FOR SALE, with full instructions for their use. Address, GREEN'S NURSERY CO., Rochester, N. Y.

### \$5 NO MONEY IN ADVANCE

The "Dandy" is the easiest operated, best built, fastest cutting green bone cutter made. Sold on 15 days free trial with a broad guarantee. If it suits keep it, if not, send it back. Free catalog. Stratton Mfg. Co., Box 16, Erie, Pa.

### LIGHTNING WHITEWASH SPRAYER

No. 28.—Whitewash your poultry houses and stables rapidly. Kills lice. Spraying trees kills San Jose Scale. Double action pump. Sprays 30 ft. high. Brass extension rod, brass nozzles, ball valves. All brass. \$1.50; Galvanized iron, \$1.00. Cash with order. Express paid. Agents wanted. D. B. SMITH & CO., UTICA, N. Y.

### MORE EGGS—LESS FEED

OPEN HOPPER. Green Bone and Vegetable Cutter. Will double your egg yield and cut your feed bill in half. Guaranteed to out-eat and fatter than any other. Trial offer and catalogue a week for oil. Water cup fills itself automatically. Won't freeze in zero weather. Guaranteed to increase your egg output ½ during winter. Shipped on 15 days trial. SEND FOR CATALOG. Automatic Hatching Co., 50 State St., Detroit, Mich. We also make the famous Mother Hen Brooder.

### HENS FOR SALE

#### PURE BLOODED HENS AT REDUCED PRICES

So long as our supply holds out, we offer this year's breeders hens and cocks from our best breeding pens, Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes and S. C. Brown Leghorns at bargain prices. These hens are not over one or two years old and are superior birds in every respect. Price of Hens \$2.00 each; Cocks \$3.00 each.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

### We Guarantee to

## Make Hens Lay

Our Automatic Non-freezing Drinking Fountain furnishes fresh warm water for fowls and makes them lay during cold weather when eggs bring high prices. It takes the chill from the hen house. Costs only about 1 cent a week for oil. Water cup fills itself automatically. Won't freeze in zero weather. Guaranteed to increase your egg output ½ during winter. Shipped on 15 days trial. SEND FOR CATALOG. Automatic Hatching Co., 50 State St., Detroit, Mich. We also make the famous Mother Hen Brooder.



(Left over from the September Issue)

### The Harvest Moon.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Thomas Milburn Upp.

September, 1907, shows the phenomenon known as the Harvest Moon to full advantage. For several nights after the full, on the evening of September 21st, the moon will rise only about half an hour later each evening than it has done on the preceding evening. It thus happens that for several nights there is no period of darkness between the setting of the greater and the rising of the lesser light. This phenomenon, puzzling to many, is by no means difficult to explain. The moon, of course, shines because of light reflected from the sun and is equally at the full when at a point in the heavens directly opposite the sun. We know that the sun rises early in the summer and late in the winter. The reason is that we are living on a portion of the earth nearly half way between the equator and the North Pole. In the winter, the sun being in that part of the sky which lies south of the equator, the great round of the earth shuts it away from our view mornings and evenings and makes it appear low in the sky even at noon time. The moon, following approximately the same track in the sky which the sun pursues, is, at the time of its full, by natural converse, high in the sky in the winter and low in the summer. Always does the full moon rise as the sun is going down. As the earth is a year going around the sun and the moon less than thirty days going around the earth it follows that the moon will in that short time occupy all the various stations occupied by the sun in the course of a year.

In the last days of September the sun is "crossing the line"—that is, the equator—from north to south; and the moon, as it approaches the full, is passing to the north, as the sun would be in March. But as the moon must make the circuit in less than a twelfth of the time required by the sun it is at this time moving northward twelve times as fast as the sun did in March. The moon naturally falls back about fifty minutes each night, but owing to the fact that at this season it rises so much further north each evening this is brought down to about thirty. To our ancestors in the British Islands this seemed no less than a direct dispensation of Providence to enable them to get in their harvest, which in those high latitudes falls at this late season. Hence the Harvest Moon.

The nearer the full moon comes to the time of the equinox (the time when, as the almanacs say, fall begins), the more striking is the phenomenon. This is because the moon moves north and south more rapidly when crossing the equator than at other times when moving more nearly parallel with that line.

Very wonderful the moon appears to us, but how much more wonderful it must have been to our ancestors, who had no conception of the reasons for its constant changes of time and place! Our division of the year into twelve periods called months comes from the changes of the moon and the word month is itself derived from moon. Monday is Moon-day, the day on which our ancestors worshipped the moon, just as Sunday was the Day of the Sun.

The ancient astronomers divided the circle of the sky into twelve "signs" for the twelve stations which the full moon occupied during the course of a year. These were divided each into thirty degrees for the thirty days in which the full moon traveled from one sign to another. The year at that time was considered to have but 360 days. We now know better, but the circle still has 360 degrees.

The night of these astronomers was divided into twelve watches, as the year was divided into twelve months and from them comes our familiar division of the day into two parts of twelve hours each. Eggs, oysters and jurymen still go in twelves to testify to the long survival of the reverence for the number which expressed the annual changes of the moon.

The Jews adhere to their ancient calendar which makes each month begin with a new moon. This keeps their calendar jumping around and from time to time compels the insertion of a thirteenth month to make the year long enough. Thus, last year the Jewish New Year fell on September 20th, this year it will fall on September 9th and next year it will be September 26th. The Mohammedan calendar goes by the moon without any extra month to keep things straight, so that each year New Year's day occurs about eleven days earlier in the season.

The moon is about 240,000 miles away and drives along the sky in its never ending journey about the earth at the rate of about two thousand miles an

hour. This is sufficient to move its place eastward by about the amount of the breadth of its full face in the same length of time. If you happen to be out under the light of a full moon ask your companion how many times greater is the light received from the sun. His guess may be ten, fifty or a hundred. The correct answer is a little more than six hundred thousand.

### A Lover's Feast.

Her lips were red, ripe cherries,  
Her cheeks were peaches fair,  
Her brow a dream of purest cream,  
And carot was her hair.  
She was the apple of his eye,  
His honey, fond and sweet;  
No wonder he was sure that she  
Was "good enough to eat."  
—N. W. in "Saturday Evening Post."

See our Clubbing Offers on another page.

No Photographs.—"The elopement is off for the present," said the girl, firmly. "What's the matter?" asked the young man in the automobile; "I'm here on time, the minister is waiting, your parents have kept their promise not to be in the way. Haven't the reporters showed up?" "Yes," pouted the girl, "but the camera man didn't come."—Philadelphia "Ledger."

## "BOO-HOO" Shouts a Spanked Baby.

A Doctor of Divinity, now Editor of a well-known Religious paper, has written regarding the controversy between Collier's Weekly and the Religious Press of the Country and others, including ourselves. Also regarding suits for libel brought by Collier's against us for commenting upon its methods.

These are his sentiments, with some very emphatic words left out.

"The Religious Press owes you a debt of gratitude for your courage in showing up Collier's Weekly as the 'Yell-Oh Man.' Would you care to use the enclosed article on the 'Boo Hoo Baby' as the 'Yell-Oh Man's' successor?"

"A contemporary remarks that Collier's has finally run against a solid hickory 'Post' and has been damaged in its own estimation to the tune of \$750,000.00."

"Here is a publication which has, in utmost disregard of the facts, spread broadcast damaging statements about the Religious Press and others and has suffered those false statements to go uncontradicted, until, not satisfied after finding the Religious Press too quiet, and peaceful, to resent the insults, it makes the mistake of wandering into a fresh field and butts its rattled head against this Post and all the World laughs. Even Christians smile, as the Post suddenly turns and gives it back a dose of its own medicine."

"It is a mistake to say all the World laughs. No cheery laugh comes from Collier's, but it cries and boo hoo, like a spanked baby and wants \$750,000.00 to soothe its tender, lacerated feelings."

"Thank Heaven it has at last struck a man with 'back bone' enough to call a spade a 'spade' and who believes in telling the whole truth without fear or favor."

Perhaps Collier's with its "utmost disregard for the facts," may say no such letter exists. Nevertheless it is on file in our office and is only one of a mass of letters and other data, newspaper comments, etc., denouncing the "yellow" methods of Collier's. This volume is so large that a man could not well go thru it under half a day's steady work. The letters come from various parts of America.

Usually a private controversy is not interesting to the public, but this is a public controversy.

Collier's has been using the "yellow" methods to attract attention to itself, but, jumping in the air, cracking heels together and yelling "Look at me!" wouldn't suffice, so it started out on a "Holler Than Thou" attack on the Religious Press and on medicines.

We leave it to the public now, as we did when we first resented Collier's attacks, to say whether, in a craving for sensation and circulation, its attacks do not amount to a systematic mercenary hounding. We likewise leave it to the public to say whether Collier's, by its own policy and methods, has not made

itself more ridiculous than any comment of ours could make it.

Does Collier's expect to regain any self-inflicted loss of prestige by demonstrating thru suits for damages, that it can be more artful in evading liability for libels than the humble but resentful victims of its defamation, or does it hope by starting a campaign of libel suits to silence the popular indignation, reproach and resentment which it has aroused?

Collier's can not dodge this public controversy by private law suits. It can not postpone the public judgment against it. That great jury, the Public, will hardly blame us for not waiting until we get a petit jury in a court room, before denouncing this prodigal detractor of institutions founded and fostered either by individuals or by the public, itself.

No announcements during our entire business career were ever made claiming "medicinal effects" for either Postum or Grape-Nuts. Medicinal effects are results obtained from the use of medicines.

Thousands of visitors go thru our entire works each month and see for themselves that Grape-Nuts contains absolutely nothing but wheat, barley and a little salt; Postum absolutely nothing but wheat and about ten per cent. of New Orleans molasses. The art of preparing these simple elements in a scientific manner to obtain the best food value and flavour, required some work and experience to acquire.

Now, when any publication goes far enough out of its way to attack us because our advertising is "medical," it simply offers a remarkable exhibition of ignorance or worse.

We do claim physiological or bodily results of favorable character following the adoption of our suggestions regarding the discontinuance of coffee and foods which may not be keeping the individual in good health. We have no advice to offer the perfectly healthful person. His or her health is evidence in itself that the beverages and foods used exactly fit that person. Therefore, why change?

But to the man or woman who is ailing, we have something to say as a result of an unusually wide experience in food and the result of proper feeding.

In the palpably ignorant attack on us in Collier's, appeared this statement—"One widely circulated paragraph labors to induce the impression that Grape-Nuts will obviate the necessity of an operation in appendicitis. This is lying and potentially deadly lying."

In reply to this exhibition of—we'll let the reader name it, the Postum Co. says:

Let it be understood that appendicitis results from long continued disturbance in the intestines, caused primarily by undigested starchy food, such as white bread, potatoes, rice, partly cooked cereals and such.

Starchy food is not digested in

the upper stomach but passes on into the duodenum, or lower stomach and intestines, where, in a healthy individual, the transformation of the starch into a form of sugar is completed and then the food absorbed by the blood.

But if the powers of digestion are weakened, a part of the starchy food will lie in the warmth and moisture of the body and decay, generating gases and irritating the mucous surfaces until under such conditions the whole lower part of the alimentary canal, including the colon and the appendix, becomes involved. Disease sets up and at times takes the form known as appendicitis.

When the symptoms of the trouble make their appearance, would it not be good, practical, common sense, to discontinue the starchy food which is causing the trouble and take a food in which the starch has been transformed into a form of sugar in the process of manufacture?

This is identically the same form of sugar found in the human body after starch has been perfectly digested.

Now, human food is made up very largely of starch and is required by the body for energy and warmth. Naturally, therefore, its use should be continued, if possible, and for the reasons given above it is made possible in the manufacture of Grape-Nuts.

In connection with this change of food to bring relief from physical disturbances, we have suggested washing out the intestines to get rid of the immediate cause of the disturbance.

Naturally, there are cases where the disease has lain dormant and the abuse continued too long, until apparently only the knife will avail. But it is a well-established fact among the best physicians who are acquainted with the details above recited, that preventative measures are far and away the best.

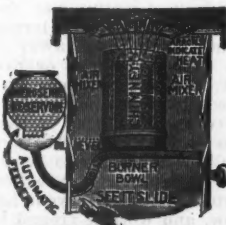
Are we to be condemned for suggesting a way to prevent disease by following natural methods and for perfecting a food that contains no "medicine" and produces no "medicinal effects" but which has guided literally thousands of persons from sickness to health? We have received during the years past upwards of 25,000 letters from people who have been either helped or made entirely well by following our suggestions, and they are simple.

If coffee disagrees and causes any of the ailments common to some coffee users quit it and take on Postum.

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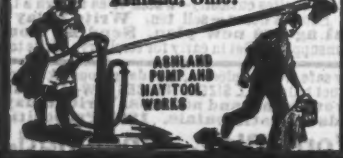
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## Orchard News.

### Concerning Apples in Massachusetts.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by E. Cyrus Miller.

There are two distinct methods of establishing and maintaining an orchard. Proposition one is by giving the whole use of the land to the trees; planting, first with standard varieties, then interplanting with dwarf standards and again interplanting with standard dwarfs. This plan can be followed only by the individual or corporation with sufficient means to enable them to live until some of the earlier bearing varieties come into profitable fruitage. The more practical and feasible method for the average farmer and fruit grower is to establish an orchard in connection with some other line of crop production or in connection with the dairy industry, thereby providing means for his support and for the proper maintenance of his growing orchards until his trees may arrive at profitable bearing. When that period arrives the treatment of the soil may be changed or modified to accord with the financial condition of the owner. It is by just such a plan as this that our Baldwin orchards have been established and developed, by taking pasture and forest lands for the planting of such ordinary farm crops as potatoes, tobacco, corn and early vegetables. Great care

proposition that will call for all his time and energy along the special line of apple production. Native fruit will make good cider, if it be taken care of; but grafted fruit, cared for by skilful affection, will make out of our mountain orchards repertoires of superb apples. How many farmers are there to-day who are complaining because they have a small crop of apples this year or who are chiding themselves on their procrastination in not setting out an apple orchard years ago. It must be remembered that the growing of a fine orchard or producing beautiful fruit is not an accident, but the result of a thorough understanding of the technical and practical phases of the problems underlying the successful growing of fruit.

Editorial Note: Pictures of apple orchards in this issue of Green's Fruit Grower were made from photographs furnished us by Mr. Miller. These show different views of his Hillside orchard farm in Massachusetts.

The "American Cultivator" of Boston has the following to say after visiting Mr. Miller's farm:

"A ride through the Hillside orchards convinces one that it is well managed. Every tree is carefully trimmed every year—suckers, dead limbs and useless branches are all removed. Why? Plain enough. A tree has just so much productive power, and no more; confine that power to as much bearing wood as it can easily carry and you get large and



The hill marked with a cross in the above photograph shows the site of orchards of E. Cyrus Miller, Massachusetts.

has always been exercised in selecting good nursery stock. By that is meant trees with a good root system, for upon that abundant and vigorous mass of fibrous roots much of the success in establishing a young orchard depends, and a tree well started is almost half the battle. A healthy and vigorous young apple tree is an inspiration to the orchardist to give it an abundance of secondary care, while the dwarfed and sickly young tree is a discouragement and an aggravation to the grower. After trees are several years planted in cultivated ground the land may be seeded to grass and a few crops of excellent hay may be cut and taken from the ground. In the meantime a circle with a radius of five feet must be left about each tree that is free from sod and the tree must be well fertilized each year to advance its growth and promote its vigor. In the course of from three to five years the process of cultivation and crop production must be repeated and the land can again be returned to sod. When an orchard of standard trees such as Baldwins or Greenings, arrive at the age of fifteen years, a quick rotation from cultivation without crops and again to grass for a short period is the better way. With this method of growing an orchard an abundant supply of plant food must be provided for the growing trees and the annual growth of the trees, together with their physical appearance must be the guide by which they must receive a regular or special treatment. While this method doesn't receive the endorsement of many of our scientific orchardists, nevertheless I believe it entirely feasible to establish a first-class orchard by this method. If a small farmer will plant an acre of orchard every year and care for it properly in the way of feeding and pruning, he will soon have an orchard that will be worth three times the value of his original farm, and if a man plants three or four hundred trees a year he will soon have a

perfect fruit; spread it over more branches than it can properly nourish and you get, of course, inferior results.

It requires great physical ability to run such a farm, and brains too. The Millers, father and son, E. F. and E. Cyrus are great workers, and early and late they may be found on the farm attending to every detail. Of course with such agencies in operation success finds a resting place on this Hillside farm.

There are a lot of old fellows in town who will immediately think, when they see the baskets of scarred, worm-eaten early apples in the market, of the harvest apples of the farm—the very earliest harvest apples, says the Utica "Observer." Every farm boy knows how they are secured. They do not often ripen on the trees, but as soon as the early apple trees show fruit of mature size, the farm boy hunts out some of the largest and fairest and hides them away in the hay-mow. Then, in four or five days or a week, possibly, he opens his cache and proceeds to feast upon apples ripened about two weeks ahead of the regular process on the trees. The new hay, no matter how much it has been cured, is always warm after it has been put in the barn. If you stick your hand into the mow, and work it around till you have made a hole that will accommodate about a dozen apples, and then fill up the entrance to the hiding place, the ripening process goes on quite rapidly. To the fruit, whether apples, pears or mandrakes, the hay seems to impart a better flavor than that naturally secured from ripening in the open air, and so the farm boy's taste of harvest apples is better than it is possible to get from fruit procured anywhere else on earth.

One of the most important points in preparing bearing apple trees for winter, in my opinion, is to remove all rubbish that may afford shelter for mice or other vermin. Be sure there are no decliv-

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## A WONDERFUL ASPHALT LAKE.

Trinidad Asphalt Lake down in the British West Indies is one of the most remarkable and interesting formations ever wrought by Dame Nature. It is called the Eighth Wonder of the World. The bed of the lake is the crater of an extinct volcano—a huge bowl-shaped depression about half a mile in diameter. Instead of being filled with water this natural receptacle contains a mass of black viscous material—natural asphalt. Probably the first questions you are likely to ask are: How did it get there? Where does it come from? This lake is fed like many lakes of water by subterranean springs, but these springs instead of giving forth water are the media through which the asphalt comes up from the interior of the earth, whose "internal workings" are responsible for the production of this peculiar material which has proven so useful to civilization. One of the most important uses to which it can be put is to make a waterproof roofing that defies storms, heat, cold and every weather condition. This is called Genasco Ready Roofing. It doesn't leak, and thus has an advantage over shingles, which warp and rot; tin, which pits and rusts, and coal-tar roofings, which crack and go to pieces. It is adapted for every building from your residence down to the chicken house, and if you cover the chicken-house all over with it it keeps it warm in winter. Any handy man about the farm can lay it. This saves the expense of an experienced roofer and gives lasting protection, so that there is considerable saving every way. Valuable information on this subject is incorporated in Book 30, issued by the Barber Asphalt Paving Company, Philadelphia. They will send this book gratuitously to anyone who writes for it.



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ties at the immediate base of the tree. At all events, leave no hollows that will hold water to freeze at times of sudden falls in temperature, thereby greatly damaging trees. If mice, or rabbits are feared, protect with wire netting. Cut with shears into proper sizes, roll around an old broomstick, or any round object, to give it a circular shape, the stick removed and the wire will spring around the trunk and hold itself in place. See that all drains are in good order.—H. D. Lewis, Dutchess County, N. Y., in the "Farmers' Home Journal."

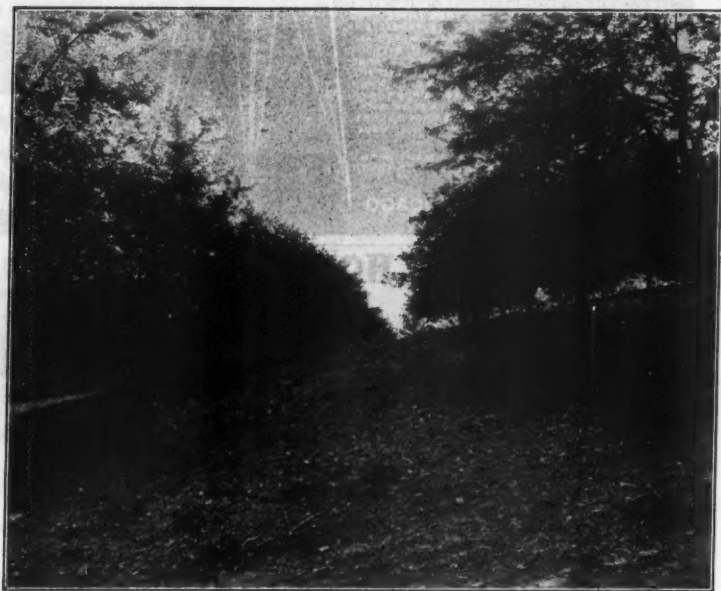
#### Transplanting Trees.

Every fall and spring thousands of trees are sacrificed to careless methods of planting. Many people seem to imagine that any old way of setting out a tree will do; and in consequence they see their trees die and wonder what is the matter. The two great things to be observed in transplanting trees are, first, to see that there is the proper proportion between top and root; and, secondly, to give the roots plenty of room and firm the soil in closely about them. The roots of a tree usually extend out to a distance equal to or greater than the height of the tree; and when a tree is dug up most of these roots are necessarily cut off. It may be easily seen that the top should be cut back in something like the same degree. In setting out trees be sure and dig a hole big enough to contain all the roots with-

the roots. One man with a round-edged tamping stick may pack the earth about the roots while another shovels it in. Small trees are usually cut back after planting, as they can then be shaped up better; but where they are of any considerable size they should be trimmed before they are set out. See that the soil is high enough about the trees to prevent the water from settling around the trunks. This is a matter that should also be looked after in "heeling-in" trees or plants out for the winter. Attention to these simple details would save the lives of many of the trees that die each year.—E. E. Miller, Tenn.

#### Increasing Demand for Good Apples.

It seems to me, judging from my own experience, that a better grade of apples is used in hotels and good restaurants now than formerly, and I would like to know whether others have had similar experience. A few years ago, I got Ben Davis in hotels and on dining cars. As a consequence, I gave up ordering apples when away from home. During the past year I have returned to my old habits, and for months, in travel extending over many states, I have had Ben Davis offered me only once. This once I asked the waiter what kind of an apple he had given me and he replied: "Oh, excuse me, I'll bring you a good one." Baldwins and Kings have been brought to me over a wide range of country; but usually the



A section of apple orchard planted on a steep hillside in Massachusetts by E. Cyrus Miller. See article.

out crowding or doubling. Cut off all broken or bruised roots. Set the tree just an inch or so deeper than it was before transplanting. Puddle the roots well; and do not try to do the work when the ground is too wet to work. Spread the roots out in their natural position as far as you can; and tamp or tramp the earth firmly about each one, beginning at the bottom. Do not fill the hole full of dirt and then pound it down a little on top. There is little danger of getting the soil in too solidly if care is taken not to bruise or skin

varieties have been better than the Baldwins. I recognize that all this may be accidental, but it has set me to thinking whether there really may not be a noticeable change in the demand for eating apples within the past five years. As the writer has taken so much interest in this apple-eating question he will have a better opportunity to judge.

It would be a great thing for fruit-growing if the market would distinguish sharply between apples for different purposes. Apples that are not recommended for dessert may still be very useful for many other purposes. It is not so much a question of not growing apples of different grades of quality, as of finding the proper uses for these grades. I think it is a mistake, at the present time to recommend that certain apples be not grown merely because they are not of high eating quality.

#### Gets Good Prices for His Apple Crop.

C. O. McDonald, who owns one of the finest apple orchards in the town of Riga, N. Y., has just sold his entire crop as it hangs on the trees for \$8,000.

Mr. McDonald has a farm of 192 acres, the apple orchard taking up forty acres. He purchased the farm about five years ago, at which time the orchard brought from \$300 to \$500 a year. He fertilized the orchard and pruned the trees, greatly to the advantage of the yield.

The buyer assumes all responsibilities of harvesting the crop. Mr. McDonald is known in every apple-growing state in the Union, having been a buyer for several years before purchasing the Riga farm.

"Tommy," said the young man to his prospective brother-in-law, aged five, "will you be sorry when I marry your sister?"

"Yes," answered the little fellow; "I'll be sorry for you."

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We want YOU to send us the names and addresses of from ten to twenty-five farmers living in the United States, having a few head of stock (cows, horses, pigs). You can send us the names from any number of different post-offices. If you will send us TWO BEAUTIFUL PICTURES FREE. These pictures are reproductions of the most celebrated paintings in the world, and they are of high quality, and we know that you will be pleased and delighted with them; no pictures will be given for a list of less than ten farmers.

We want to send a sample copy of **THE RURAL HOME** to a lot of farmers who are not now taking our paper, and for that reason we want these names.

Send us immediately a list of at least ten farmers and we will send you postpaid, **ABSOLUTELY FREE, TWO REPRODUCTIONS OF THE WORLD'S FAMOUS PICTURES.**

Address: **The Rural Home, 641 West 43d St., New York, N. Y.**



# Fruit Farm Stories

## THE COURT OF SQUIRRELS.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower

The season having approached for the annual gathering of the tribe of squirrels, word was sent to every woodland and forest far and near, that the gathering would be held in the Burnt Swamp district on November 1st. At this annual gathering there were many things of importance to discuss, that is questions of importance to squirrels.

Like the meetings of other folks it had been deemed important that the meeting should be held at the beginning of the nut harvest when the squirrel tribe is feeling at its best. During the hot summer months, Mr. and Mrs. Squirrel and the little Jimmy squirrels and Jennie squirrels, keep very quiet, seeking shady places where the cool winds fan them. During the hot season they do not care to worry themselves about long excursions over fences, or from branch to branch of the trees, or traveling over the rough stony ground in search of corn. But when the crisp and chilly days of October and November dawn the squirrel family is in its glory. Now the high tide of prosperity has arrived.

What has the poor squirrel to feed upon in the spring or early summer before the nuts and the corn are ripe; and when the long frosty days of winter appear, the storehouse of nuts is fast diminishing in size, and the winds blow

far from the woodland as to make it hard for squirrels to get at them. These farmers are a selfish lot of people. They stone, shoot and dog the squirrels, and seem to envy them the little corn and nuts which they eat. Then instead of cribbing the corn as formerly, where we could get at and nibble it during the winter, farmers are placing their corn inside where it is not possible for us to reach it, or they are taking it early to mill to be ground. These abuses should be looked into by the court of squirrels.

Farmers are keeping altogether too many dogs. I cannot see why dogs were created. They are utterly useless and are a menace to squirrels. I notice every year an increase in the number of shot guns and rifles owned by farmers' sons. This is an outrage and is an evidence of the murderous intent of mankind.

Of late I notice that farmers are cutting down the black walnut, chestnut and hickory trees. This must be stopped. Farmers do not seem to understand that these trees are our particular property. The oaks were cut down many years ago, except here and there a straggled specimen, and now the other nut trees are disappearing.

Farmers do not seem to realize that squirrels need fences as a means of com-



Here is another photograph taken of the public market of Rochester, N. Y. It shows but a small portion of this large modern market. Notice that it is taken in the peach season and that most of the wagons are loaded with peaches.

so strong that it is hardly safe to venture out of the warm nest, how can the squirrel expect to be happy? But when nuts are ripe then is the season for rejoicing.

The day was sunny and calm. The tinted leaves were beginning to fall from the trees. The thick shell of the hickory was loosening and the prickly burr of the chestnut. The acorn and the butternuts were trying in vain to hold upon the parent branch, now and then one tumbling headlong to the ground, barely missing the heads of school children who were searching there.

This was the day when the squirrels were to gather to hold court in the tangled woodlands of the Burnt Swamp. This location was selected for various reasons. It was not easily accessible to that ranked murderer, man, since the ground was soft and loose. There were hillsides of the Burnt Swamp where nut trees flourished. Here was the beech nut, sweetest of all, and highly prized. This was the central locality from which hundreds of squirrels came to gather from a wide district. There were many reasons why the squirrels gathered here, which I need not mention.

The sun was scarcely up over the eastern hills when the chipmunks, not in fact real squirrels, red squirrels, black squirrels, gray squirrels, fox squirrels, and flying squirrels, started out from their various homes, high up in the tops of trees, and began to skip from fence and from tree to tree, from stump to stump, on their journey.

At promptly 10 o'clock the old gray squirrel judge seated himself sedately upon a high stump, while a red squirrel called the court to order.

Then the judge took off his spectacles and said, "It is possible that it may be necessary to call a session of the grand jury soon. There are certain abuses which should be considered. I notice that farmers are placing corn fields so

munication from one woodland to the other. I have deplored the disappearance of the old rail fence, and stone wall, which were to us squirrels something like railroads to mankind. In place of these farmers put up board fences which are hard to navigate, and now they are building wire fences, which squirrels cannot make use of at all.

The cat tribe is increasing. Cats are voracious destroyers of our tribe. When our little ones are learning to crawl about and climb, they are easy victims for the cats. I notice also an increase in the number of owls and hawks. In old times eagles were among our worst enemies, but now it is the hawk. If you find the nest of an owl or hawk see that it is destroyed immediately."

"I see by the calendar," continued the judge, "that the first case on trial is that of Jimmy Red Squirrel. What is this fellow accused of?"

"May it please your honor," said the lawyer squirrel, "Jimmy is accused of robbing bird-nests."

"Our reply is not guilty," said another lawyer squirrel.

"Are you ready for trial?" said the judge.

"We are ready."

Thereupon witnesses were produced who testified that they had seen Jimmy Red Squirrel climb a tree in which a robin had its nest and was preparing to hatch out its brood. Jimmy Squirrel pushed the mother robin from the nest, broke the eggs, licked up the contents and hastened away in a guilty manner.

Then the lawyer squirrel in defense claimed that his client had simply climbed the tree in order to get away from an ugly dog. He said it was true that the eggs in the nest were destroyed, but this was an accident. His client's hind legs, in climbing over the nest, accidentally brushed the eggs out without evil intent.

THE NAME OF THE PUMPING AERMOTOR HAS REMAINABLE FOR SERVING THE MAIN PARTS. THE BEARINGS ARE MADE IN RUBBER AND HIGH GRADE OF RUBBER METAL. INTO THE END OF THESE ARMS. THIS RUBBER METAL IS OF MUCH BETTER QUALITY THAN IT IS POSSIBLE TO USE IN LOOSE BUSHINGS. RUBBER METAL FOR SUCH BUSHINGS MUST BE SOFT AND TOUGH OR IT WILL BREAK. THE RUBBER METAL USED IN THE AERMOTOR ARMS IS THREE TIMES AS DURABLE AS THE RUBBER METAL USED IN LOOSE BUSHINGS. THE AERMOTOR ARRANGEMENT NOT ONLY COMBINES ALL OF THE ADVANTAGES OF THE SOLID BODY AND THE LOOSE BUSHING, BUT IT EASILY MULTIPLIES THESE ADVANTAGES BY SIX BY USING BETTER RUBBER METAL AND BY MAKING THE ARMS SO THAT THEY TURN IN THEIR SOCKETS, THUS PROVIDING THREE PERFECT WEARING SURFACES. INTERFERENCE IN THE HIGH SPEEDS, EVEN IN THE LOW SPEEDS, IS PREVENTED BY THE AERMOTOR ARRANGEMENT. IT IS ONLY NECESSARY TO LOOSEN A NUT AND GIVE THE ARM ONE THIRD OF A TURN TO SECURE NEW AND PERFECT BEARINGS. THIS CAN BE REPEATED IF NEEDED SO THAT EACH ARM PROVIDES THREE SETS OF BEARINGS WITHOUT REMOVING ANY PART OF THE AERMOTOR. ANYONE WITH A WRENCH CAN CHANGE IN FIVE MINUTES. THIS IS DONE THAT IT WILL BE DONE AND THE LIFE OF THE WINDMILL GREATLY INCREASED. ANOTHER FEATURE OF THE AERMOTOR IS THAT THEY ARE LARGE OIL TIGHT POC TAKEN THE BEARINGS ESCAPE FROM THIS POC EXCEPT OVER THE BEARINGS NEXT TO THE OIL POC AND THE BEARINGS ALSO PRACTICALLY DUST PROOF. THE TRUSSED TRIPOD TOWER IS THE ONLY TOWER WITH THE BASE ENTIRELY FREE, CLEAR AND UNOBSTRUCTED. A SERIOUS TROUBLE WITH OTHER TOWERS IS THAT THE BRACES AND CHAINS IN THE LOWER PART OF THE TOWER PREVENT LOOSELY TO THE PUMP AND HINDERS THE WAY OF STOCK FREQUENTLY GET BENT OR BROKEN, THIS WEAKENING THE TOWER. THE TRUSSED TRIPOD TOWER IS THE STRONGEST TOWER THAT HAS EVER BEEN MADE AND ALWAYS STANDS ON ALL THREE LEGS. EVERYONE KNOWS THAT THE THREE LEGGED WALK STANDS STABLE FIRMER ON ALL THREE LEGS, WHILE THE FOUR LEGGED WALK STANDS ALMOST NEVER STANDS ON MORE THAN THREE LEGS. THE TRUSSED TRIPOD TOWER IS STOCK PROOF. ONE CAN ALMOST RUN UNDER IT ON HORSEBACK AND ANIMAL MAY BE ALLOWED TO RUN UNDER IT WITHOUT HINDERED TO THEMSELVES OR TO THE TOWER. A LARGE TANK MAY BE PLACED UNDER THE PUMP AND THE TOWER CAN TAHOOT GET TOIT FROM ALL SIDES. WHEN KEPTED IN THE YARD THE TRUSSED TRIPOD TOWER MAY STAND OVER A WALK OR CLOSE TO A DOOR, AND BE OPENED IN REAR. THIS TOWER IS MADE ONLY BY AERMOTOR COMPANY, THE COMPANY WHICH MADE THE STEEL TOWER BUSINESS. THE TRUSSED TRIPOD TOWER IS NOW MADE WITH FOUR LEGS IN PLACE OF THE TRIPOD. THE TRUSSED TRIPOD TOWER IS THE ONLY TOWER WITH THE BASE ENTIRELY FREE, CLEAR AND UNOBSTRUCTED. A SERIOUS TROUBLE WITH OTHER TOWERS IS THAT THE BRACES AND CHAINS IN THE LOWER PART OF THE TOWER PREVENT LOOSELY TO THE PUMP AND HINDERS THE WAY OF STOCK FREQUENTLY GET BENT OR BROKEN, THIS WEAKENING THE TOWER. THE TRUSSED TRIPOD TOWER IS THE STRONGEST TOWER THAT HAS EVER BEEN MADE AND ALWAYS STANDS ON ALL THREE LEGS. EVERYONE KNOWS THAT THE THREE LEGGED WALK STANDS STABLE FIRMER ON ALL THREE LEGS, WHILE THE FOUR LEGGED WALK STANDS ALMOST NEVER STANDS ON MORE THAN THREE LEGS. THE TRUSSED TRIPOD TOWER IS STOCK PROOF. ONE CAN ALMOST RUN UNDER IT ON HORSEBACK AND ANIMAL MAY BE ALLOWED TO RUN UNDER IT WITHOUT HINDERED TO THEMSELVES OR TO THE TOWER. A LARGE TANK MAY BE PLACED UNDER THE PUMP AND THE TOWER CAN TAHOOT GET TOIT FROM ALL SIDES. WHEN KEPTED IN THE YARD THE TRUSSED TRIPOD TOWER MAY STAND OVER A WALK OR CLOSE TO A DOOR, AND BE OPENED IN REAR. THIS TOWER IS MADE ONLY BY AERMOTOR COMPANY, THE COMPANY WHICH MADE THE STEEL TOWER BUSINESS.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE FUNDAMENTAL QUESTIONS TO ASK IN MIND. WHICH IS THE CHEAPER, WIND OR GASOLINE? WHICH WILL LAST LONGER? WHICH WILL BE EASIER TO START UP AND OPERATE? AN ENGINE OR A WINDMILL, WHICH REQUIRES THE MOST ATTENTION WHILE IT IS WORKING? WHICH IS THE MOST EASY TO REPAIR? WHICH WOULD YOU RATHER HAVE THE CHILDREN PLAY WITH?

CONSIDERING THE EXTREMELY LOW COST AN 8 FOOT WHEEL AND 30 FOOT TOWER COSTS \$10.00. A 10 FOOT TOWER COSTS \$15.00. A 12 FOOT TOWER COSTS \$20.00. A 14 FOOT TOWER COSTS \$25.00. A 16 FOOT TOWER COSTS \$30.00. A 18 FOOT TOWER COSTS \$35.00. A 20 FOOT TOWER COSTS \$40.00. A 22 FOOT TOWER COSTS \$45.00. A 24 FOOT TOWER COSTS \$50.00. A 26 FOOT TOWER COSTS \$55.00. A 28 FOOT TOWER COSTS \$60.00. A 30 FOOT TOWER COSTS \$65.00. A 32 FOOT TOWER COSTS \$70.00. A 34 FOOT TOWER COSTS \$75.00. A 36 FOOT TOWER COSTS \$80.00. A 38 FOOT TOWER COSTS \$85.00. A 40 FOOT TOWER COSTS \$90.00. A 42 FOOT TOWER COSTS \$95.00. A 44 FOOT TOWER COSTS \$100.00. A 46 FOOT TOWER COSTS \$105.00. A 48 FOOT TOWER COSTS \$110.00. A 50 FOOT TOWER COSTS \$115.00. A 52 FOOT TOWER COSTS \$120.00. A 54 FOOT TOWER COSTS \$125.00. A 56 FOOT TOWER COSTS \$130.00. A 58 FOOT TOWER COSTS \$135.00. A 60 FOOT TOWER COSTS \$140.00. A 62 FOOT TOWER COSTS \$145.00. A 64 FOOT TOWER COSTS \$150.00. A 66 FOOT TOWER COSTS \$155.00. 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The jury of twelve squirrels retired and soon brought in a verdict of guilty. The next case for trial is that of Billy Chipmunk, charged with stealing nuts. Evidence was offered showing that Tommy Squirrel had gathered a nice pocketful of chestnuts, and had hidden them under the leaves, intending to remove them to his home in the tree later. That the chestnuts had been discovered by Billy Chipmunk, who carried them away to his burrow, under a stone wall, where they could now be seen.

The lawyer squirrel, who was defending Billy Chipmunk, denied that his store house was, in part, filled with stolen goods. On the other hand he charged that Tommy Squirrel had on several occasions overtaken Billy Chipmunk, when coming home heavily laden with chestnuts, which he had himself found, and had rudely attacked the chipmunk and stolen his possessions. In a few moments the jury were marching out again to decide who was the culprit.

I cannot tell all that occurred in this court. Charges were made that the big squirrels were preying upon the little squirrels and depriving them of the nuts that they had gathered. It was charged that one big squirrel had created a trust in nuts. The biggest chestnut tree in all the country around was being policed in a way to prevent any of the common squirrels gathering the nuts. It was charged that one big fat fellow was so greedy he was bent on having every one of the nuts for himself. Policemen squirrels were appointed for different districts and forests. The squirrel doctors were examined in order to see whether they were skillful enough to

parent, the other two being rudimentary and used as paddles; its mouth was furnished with vicious teeth.

This huge animal, strange as it may appear, laid eggs much after the fashion of our barnyard fowls, and from these eggs came the chickens, as we would call them, or the offspring of this strange creature. It belongs to the same order as the crocodile, alligator, chameleon, lizard, etc. There were numerous branches of this family, some smaller and some larger.

Were it advertised that we could go to Colorado or Wyoming and see thousands of these prehistoric animals the eastern states would at once be depopulated, since every one who had money enough for the journey would at once make the trip.

We cannot see them now, in the flesh, but scientists are discovering them daily, or their petrified bones, buried in the sand and rocks. Great schemes of irrigation are being pushed in the west, making it necessary to excavate vast canals, and in these excavations are found the skeletons of these, the strangest creatures the world has ever known. Not only these but the skeletons of numerous other animals unknown at the present date are also discovered. The names of some of these animals are as follows: lethysosaurs, plesiosaurs, megalneusaur, triceratops and dinosaurs.

It is not easy for us to imagine the condition of the earth at the time these animals were living since the condition of things is so different now. That was the age when immense trees sprang up over the earth far more rapidly than at

present, possibly in a year or two, trees as large as our oaks were produced. This was the age when immense quick growing forests were converted into the coal which we are burning to-day. These extinct animals which we call reptiles were covered with scales or bony plates. Over the territory which they occupied a million years ago now millions of sheep and cattle graze. But soon by means of irrigation the grape, peach, apple and other fruits, grain and vegetables will be freely produced. There is a wonderful museum in Wyoming filled with these interesting creations of a past age. The bones are being sent to museums of other countries.

**Words of Wisdom.**

Some men are as rich as dirt because they have plenty of sand.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Expect not rich gifts from the poor man.—Jeremiah of Joppa.

If it wasn't for the unexpected life would be awfully monotonous.—Chicago News.

Better snore in church than never go at all.—Timotheus of Tyre.

The man of muscle never wastes time with words.—Philadelphia Telegram.

Every man is free to be kind.—Jerome of Jericho.

To find a good, suitable place in the world, make one.—Thomas Asparagus.

A pessimist is merely a man who expects to get the worst of it sooner than the rest of us.—New York Times.

**AGENTS WANTED.**

To Solicit Subscriptions for Green's Fruit Grower.

Work near home and good pay. We employ men or women to do this work. Send for samples, instructions and full particulars. Green's Fruit Grower Co., Rochester, N. Y.

bind up broken legs, or treat other misfortunes such as are liable to overtake squirrels.

As the sun sank low in the west, the court adjourned, each member returning home much more hungry than when he came, and much wiser.

**Queer Big Game.**

Written for Green's Fruit Grower.

If you had happened to be hunting in Little Snake river valley near the Colorado-Wyoming line at a certain time you might have seen specimens of game which would have caused your hair to rise upon your head like quills upon the porcupine. With gun in hand you might have stolen along the shore of a sea that existed on this spot and heard the crunching of huge jaws tearing away the foliage from immense trees and plants. Crawling nearer you would discover creatures that you had never seen before, some of them as large as an elephant, resembling a bird and yet more like a large lizard with wings used as paddles floating upon the surface of the sea along the shore. These strange creatures are called saurians. They existed on this earth in large numbers a million years ago, before man was created.

I saw a skeleton of one of these saurians at the National Museum at Washington, D. C., recently. It was so large it would require a large building to make room for it. Its body was not much larger than a small elephant but its neck was two or three times as long as that of the giraffe. When this creature was alive, clothed with flesh, it was a monster weird enough to cause any human being to quake with terror. It had a long tail which made it look more like a lizard than a bird. Originally it had four legs, but at the time this specimen was discovered only two were ap-



This picture shows the condition of the land recently cleared of brush and incipient forest and burned over, being put in readiness for setting out an orchard of 500 Baldwin apple trees, among the stumps and stones in Massachusetts, by Mr. Miller.

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That's what you can have with a Victor in your home. Think of Arthur Pryor's Band; the Garde Republicaine Band of France; Giannini's Royal Marine Band; and the Victor Orchestra composed of the best instrumentalists in America.

All the popular marches, waltzes, and overtures; music specially for dancing; classic symphonies; sacred selections; solos and duets on your favorite instruments; and besides this, opera numbers by the most famous stars; beautiful ballads; the latest song hits, and the funniest comic selections of the day.

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**GOOD FOR ANY CLIMATE**

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# "Boo Hoo"

Shouts the

## Spanked Baby

The "Colic" of "Collier's" treated by a Doctor of Divinity.

Look for the "Boo Hoo" article in this paper.

**"There's a Reason"**



## New Hampshire Man's Opinions on Fruits, Things Curious, etc.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by  
George B. Griffith.

Something of a curiosity in the shape of fruit was shown a while since at the horticultural rooms in Boston, contributed by Mrs. L. D. Morgan, of Watertown, N. Y. On the same spur were growing two apples, one of which was a small round one and in appearance resembling a common seedling, while the other was elongated and had the true and almost the exact shape of the Bartlett pear. In fact, it would have been taken for a pear at first sight, or before a knowledge of the facts had been obtained. This pear-shaped apple was produced from the terminal or central flower of the corymb, and in the habit of its growth is analogous to the Pearmain-shaped Baldwin, which has become quite well known among apple experts. The lining of the seed cells was like that of the apple, and there were no marks of hybridization. This habit of growth has also been observed in the Sops-of-Wine apple.

On the same day, Mr. Aaron D. Capen, of Mattapan, Massachusetts, exhibited two dishes of pears, Bartletts, to give weight to his statement of belief made at a previous meeting of the society, that the stock possessed a strong influence in controlling or modifying the scion and its product. In this instance the fruit exhibited was from scions of the Bartlett set in an old seedling tree. Some, (which were placed in a tray by themselves), showed unmistakably the form and characteristics of the Bartlett; the others—a dozen or so from the same tree—would have been taken for anything but Bartletts in shape, size and general appearance. Indeed, instead of being of the Bartlett type, they were more of the Doyenne type, of which the St. Michael is a good specimen, or of the Obovate-obtuse-pyriform, of which the Flemish Beauty and Beurre Diel are examples. We should have liked the opportunity of testing the fruit.

### Is It "The Forbidden Fruit?"

I have often been asked, "How long have the merits of pomelo, also called grape fruit or shaddock, been known and where and how is it cultivated?" So I have asked several men who raise pomelo about it, but do not get much information. Mr. J. A. Bostrum, of Ormand, Florida, tells me that the first grape-fruit he ever saw in that state, was in St. Augustine, in 1865, where an old Frenchman named Du Mass had a grape-fruit tree. Du Mass told him the name was "pomelo shaddock" but was called grape from the French grape, meaning a group or cluster, from its manner of growth. Pomelo, he says, is the original name and shaddock was given to it in honor of the sea-captain who brought it from the East Indies to Florida. At that time it was said that anyone who ate a "pomelo" before breakfast every morning would be exempt from fever, etc. The people sometimes planted one or two trees, but for years, they were used very little, and only in case of chills or fever. It was known that the grape-fruit then tasted better than anything else. About fifteen years ago, Mr. Bostrum says the demand began to increase, and has grown steadily. Many trees have been planted all over Florida, but at present the demand exceeds the supply. In cultivation and propagation, it is the same as the orange, and the trees are not dissimilar in appearance. The blossoms are somewhat larger. The methods of eating it is, down there at the hotels, to cut it in halves transversely, or to cut a large hole in the top, fill it with sugar and eat it with a spoon. It improves the taste to have it prepared over night.

Captain Shaddock, who gave his name to the fruit, brought it to the West Indies from Polynesia, early in the eighteenth century. The tree grows about forty feet high, and is the handsomest of the citron genus. It has sometimes been called "the forbidden fruit."

I recollect seeing a specimen of this fruit (as I now suppose it must have been) more than fifty years ago. It was brought home by a missionary from East India, and he said it was called "the forbidden fruit," the legend being that it was the apple that brought sin into the world.

### Eve's Apple Tree.

A fruit supposed to bear the mark of Eve's teeth is one of the many botanical curiosities of Ceylon. The tree on which it grows is known by the significant name of "The forbidden fruit," or

"Eve's apple tree." The blossom has a very pleasant scent, but the really remarkable feature of the tree, the one to which it owes its name, is the fruit. It is indeed very beautiful, and hangs from the tree in a peculiar manner. Orange on the outside, and deep crimson within, each fruit has the appearance of having had a piece bitten out of it. This fact, together with its poisonous quality, led the Mohammedans to represent it as the forbidden fruit of the Garden of Eden and to warn men against its noxious properties. The mark upon the fruit is attributed to Eve. Why the bite of Adam did not also leave its mark is not known, but as only one piece seems to be missing, its loss is ascribed to the woman.

The ash tree was famous in Scandinavian mythology. The tree Yggdrasil was an ash. Its roots were said to support the universe, and its tops reached to heaven. The fountain of Time was situated at its base, and from its wood the sons of Bor formed the first man.

### Strange Nesting Places.

In the institution for the deaf and dumb near Council Bluffs, Ia., the foreman of the printing office has a box full of pigeon-holes back of his desk. One day he placed his cuffs in one of the aforesaid pigeon-holes. Soon a little wren flew in through the window of the then deserted room and decided that inside the rolled cuffs would be a fine nesting-place. She was not disturbed, and was soon sitting on her little eggs, the window being left open for her, and no one was allowed to molest the bird or disturb the nest.

Wrens have a decided fancy for building in retired corners, in crevices and niches, removed from prying curiosity. Themselves so hidden, they fancy they are not observed but their glad songs reveal the secret. It was so at the Briar farm, the home of my friend Chaplin, one summer not long ago. The merry couple hopped about, never knowing the interest their coming had excited, or how their flittings were watched to note where they would build and rear their brood. After much peering about in odd corners, an old hat, one that Tim the gardener had tossed to the wall, was spied out, and directly there was a deep consultation. It had been caught by a depending branch and at once offered unusual attractiveness; crushed and crumpled as it was, it proved to them a most charming country home. It so chanced that a branch blown by heavy early winds, had cast about the old gray felt its wealth of twigs, and when the leaves unfolded, lo, there was an arbor fit for a fairy queen! The happy pair flew in and out, making ready for summer cares, and not many weeks passed by before the birdlings were rejoicing in the breath of spring.

The desire to make something off a goose once prevented service in a church. In a parish, not far from Cambridge university, England, the fellows of colleges used to hold service every fortnight. A fellow, who had gone by mistake one Sunday too soon, found no preparation for service. He hunted up the clerk's wife, and she told him it was the wrong Sunday; but he, as he had come from Cambridge, suggested that she should ring the bell and call the people to worship. The old lady made a score of objections—no one would come, and so forth. The clergyman stuck to his point; he would have a service. Then, driven to explain, the old woman said that her goose was sitting on her nest in the pulpit, and would be off by the following, which was the proper, Sunday.

There are many other examples of the wonderful ways in which birds construct their nests. Who teaches them how to do all these things is a question we cannot answer. We know, however, that they must have a natural impulse which leads them to do, without reasoning, what is best for their own safety.

Johnny came into the house meekly. "Have you been swimming?" asked his mother.

"No'm, said Johnny solemnly. "Don't lie to me, sir!" said she, sternly. Then she examined his hair and his garments.

The denouement was theatrical, startling, unexpected:

Johnny had told the truth!—Detroit News.

It would take 10,500,000 acres to produce the amount of grain which England yearly imports from abroad.



## Turn the Wick

as high as you can—there's no danger—as low as you please—there's no smell. That's because the smokeless device prevents smoke or smell—that means a steady flow of glowing heat for every ounce of fuel burned in a

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### Visit to the State Experiment Station at Geneva, N. Y.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower.

This station recently celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary. It first started on a small scale, but during the time of its existence has increased so that the appropriation for its maintenance last year was \$70,000. Here are conducted experiments in all branches of horticulture as well as farming, dairying and poultry. The experiments in fruits are helpful to the entire country, since here you learn how different varieties succeed under various conditions.

While this is an off year for fruits in western New York, I found at the station an average crop of apples on specimen trees, which was interesting. Among the fall apples conspicuous on these grounds was Fanny; in color and quality it surpasses other varieties. Wealthy was also attractive. Though an early winter variety, it appears to be very productive, of medium size, good quality and color. McIntosh, a red winter apple, proves all that has been claimed for it. It was producing an enormous crop of fine specimens. It is the best winter dessert apple grown. Owing to its extreme hardness it is one of the best varieties to grow in sections where more tender varieties will not succeed.

We mention these newer varieties especially because they are not as well known as are the standard sorts. This specimen orchard contains 500 distinct varieties, about 300 of which are fruiting; such varieties as R. I. Greening, Baldwin, King, Spy, Northwestern Greening, Alexander and Duchess are holding their own. I was greatly interested in a dwarf apple orchard of 160 varieties. While a few of these trees were fruiting I could not help recognizing that it is not necessary to have a large acreage to grow an apple orchard. Every one who has a city lot can find room to set a dwarf apple tree and in the course of three to five years will be surprised to see the amount of fruit such a tree produces.

Plums were a failure here owing to the fact that a spray of oil, early in the spring, ruined the fruit buds and injured many of the trees in this orchard, which contained some 160 varieties. Those fruiting and which were most worthy of mention are Burbank, Guehl, Bradshaw, Washington, Reine Claude, Lombard and Shipper's Pride.

The pear orchard although originally containing many varieties, was not fruiting. In peaches they have recently planted an orchard of 285 distinct varieties which have not yet produced fruit. Owing to the fact that small fruits are not in fruiting I could not compare varieties, but was surprised to see the number of seedlings that this station has produced, both in raspberries and strawberries made from different crosses, many of which are promising. Those worthy of introduction will be distributed in due time by the station.

One of the most interesting subjects illustrated at the station is spraying. This is of great interest to all fruit growers. They are experimenting here with all kinds of insecticides. For scale they still hold that lime, sulphur and salt is the most effective, and no injury to the tree, whereas petroleum oil has practically ruined their plum orchard. Until they learn how and when to spray with the petroleum oil solution, it seems to them that it is unsafe to use it.

I saw Regal grape fruiting here, which is very promising, and is spoken of favorably by the professors in charge. They also have several acres of potatoes on which they are testing the best spray mixture against blight. There was a marked difference in the vines sprayed for blight and those unsprayed. In fact, those unsprayed were practically speaking dead, while those sprayed with Bordeaux mixture showed no signs whatever of disease. While a visit at this time would be discouraging to the average man, yet if one could visit this station four or five times a year, during the season of fruiting of the various varieties, I am satisfied that it would be a profitable investment to the average fruit grower who lives within a few miles of a state experiment station.—F. W. Wells.

Miss Smith—I see that the legislature has passed a law prohibiting the women from wearing stuffed birds or feathers on their hats.

Aunt Maria—It ain't fair. I've heard of how the men in the cities wear swallow-tail coats and they never say a word against it.—"Bohemian."

"How can we expect a harvest of thought when we have not had a seed-time of character?"—Thoreau.

"The harder a woman's heart works the less liable it is to go on strike."

### Growing Mulch for Strawberries.

Each year we are met with the serious question of mulch for strawberries, says "Rural New Yorker." Straw from wheat, rye or oats is usually used, and makes a good mulch, but it is not entirely satisfactory. One of the first objections to straw is that it contains foul weed seed and usually some wheat, rye or oats and more or less Timothy seed. All this sprouts, and by the first or middle of June, at a time the ripening berries need all the moisture in the soil, the berry field looks like a meadow if this kind of a covering is used, unless the weeds are pulled out early in the spring. This, however, is tedious, as well as expensive work, as everyone knows who has tried it. It is useless to undertake to grow strawberries at a profit and a crop of weeds at the same time. Sometimes obnoxious weeds are introduced that it takes years to eradicate. Straw is sometimes scarce and only secured at high prices. The past two years I have used baled straw. We are now looking for a solution to the mulch question by trying to find some crop that can be sown in the fall or spring and furnish an abundance of material, free from weed seed. I have had but little experience along this line, but will give my plan for this year's experiments. One piece of land was sown about July 1st, to field corn drilled with an eight-holed drill, putting on about two bushels to the acre. One piece will be planted to cane and another to oats and vetch. Another piece will be planted to green beans, and in August vetch will be sown between the rows. The beans will be picked and used in the farm cannery. In the fall a row of rye will be sown where the row of beans stood. The rye will help support the vetch, and will be cut in the spring before it matures. The vetch and rye will grow through the winter and make a large growth in the spring, and be cut about the first of June. After being cut and cured it will be stacked or put in a shed, and used early in the fall, before the ground freezes. I find that the best time to apply the mulch is before the ground freezes. By applying it early the plants make a later growth, which means a stronger plant and a larger crop of berries.—Elmer G. Tufts, Indiana.

That the crop to be grown on the old strawberry bed be a leguminous one is not important, for if the bed has been fertilized, manured and mulched as it should be there will be a mass of stuff to turn under, and nitrates will develop as rapidly as any crop can use them, so the crop should be one that will make the most growth. In this latitude, central Ohio, we cannot plow up the old bed until July 4th, or after, and cow peas or Soy beans sown that late do not make a great growth, so this year we are going to try buckwheat and millet, this to be followed by vetch. We have found the vetch a wonderful plant for increasing nitrates in the soil. The buckwheat must be cut before it ripens its seed. Oats and Canada peas make quite a growth when sown during August, but they have to stand so long that they cannot be followed by a satisfactory cover crop.—Cary W. Montgomery, Ohio.

### Overfeeding Plants.

The remarkable results obtained by excessive feeding in case of tuberculosis is now generally appreciated, but a Wisconsin horticulturist now comes forward with the astonishing statement that excessive feeding when applied to plants produces modifications of type which are often as marked as those observed in different varieties of the same plant.

For instance, in growing tomatoes in a hot house bed fertilized with nitrate of soda at the rate of 800 pounds, sulphate of potash 600 pounds, and dicalcium phosphate 1,000 pounds per acre, he produced variations in flower, foliage and fruit which were very marked and cuttings from different plants when rooted and transplanted to the open field reproduced such variations. This experimenter, according to the Wisconsin state experiment station record, believes that excessive feeding may be resorted to as a method of securing new varieties of plants.

All parts of the universe are interwoven and tied together with a sacred bond. And no one thing is foreign or unrelated to another. This general connection gives unity and ornament to the world. For the world, take it altogether, is but one. There is but one sort of matter to make it of; one God that pervades it; and one law to guide it, the common reason of all rational beings; and one truth; if, indeed, beings of the same kind, and endowed with the same reason, have one and the same perfection.—Marcus Aurelius.



## Easy Washing in 6 Minutes

HERE is a washer that washes a tubful of dirty clothes clean in six minutes. All you do is sit beside the washer and help it with gentle pushes and pulls that take hardly any effort at all.

The little patent links under the tub do most of the real work of the washing.

They keep the tub swinging back and forth and up and down with a "tip-turning"—or "ocillating" motion which sends the hot, soapy water in the tub swirling over, and under, and round the clothes until all the dirt is washed out.

Your clothes are held still—so they can't possibly be injured.

There is nothing to pull and haul your clothes about—nothing to beat nor pound them—nothing to wear nor tear them.

You can wash lace in a 1900 Gravity Washer and never injure a mesh.

And you can wash quilts and rugs and carpets without tiring yourself.

The 1900 Gravity Washer washes so quickly—so easily—and so thoroughly that any ordinary wash will be on the line early wash-day morning.

And you won't be "all beat out" when the washing is finished. For there isn't enough work to tire even a very delicate woman.

You won't be "steam soaked." For the steam is kept in the washer to help wash the clothes clean.

Thus your health is protected. You are kept from exposure.

Of course, the savings effected by a 1900 Gravity Washer—savings of time and strength and wear on clothes—are worth a lot to you.

And the 1900 Gravity Washer is the only washer that effects such savings, because these savings are all due to the working parts of the washer, which make it wash quickly and easily, while the clothes are held still.

The working parts of the 1900 Gravity Washer cannot be imitated, because they are patented.

I have sold thousands and thousands of my washers during the past few years.

Thousands and thousands of pleased women

users can tell you how my washers save.

But I don't ask you to take even the testimony of actual users of my washers.

I say "Prove a 1900 Gravity Washer for yourself and—at my expense."

I will send a washer to any responsible party and properly freighted.

I will ship you a washer promptly so you can have it at once. You don't have to send me a co-oper in advance.

All you do is take the washer and use it a month.

Do four weeks' washings with it.

And if you don't find the 1900 Gravity Washer all I claim—if it doesn't save exactly as I say—if it doesn't wash quicker, and easier, and better, and more economically than you have ever washed before—don't keep the washer.

Just tell me you don't want it, and that will settle the matter.

The test won't cost you a penny.

Your month's use of the washer is—FREE.

If you want to keep my washer—if you are pleased and satisfied—if you see where the washer will save time and strength and clothes—and, in that way save money enough to pay for itself in a few months—why, I will let you pay for the Washer as it saves for you.

Pay by the week—or the month—please yourself. This way you really Let the Washer Pay for Itself Out of What It Saves.

Send today for my New Illustrated Washer Book. It is FREE.

Your name and address on a post card mailed at once brings the Book by return mail, postpaid.

Write now. Find out all there is to know about the only washer that saves your time, strength and clothes—protects your health and your pocketbook—and pays for itself by its saving.

Write to me. Address E. F. Bieker, Manager 1900 Washer Co., 228 Henry St., Birmingham, N. Y.

Or—if you live in Canada, write to "The Canadian 1900 Washer Co.," 355 Yonge St., Toronto, Ontario.

## Fruit and the Cackler.

Fruit growers are becoming each year more and more convinced that poultry keeping, in conjunction with fruit growing, not only means a substantially increased income, but in many ways materially strengthens the chances of success in both. What advantages the hens derive from the range and shade of the orchard or other fruit-growing land, is well repaid by enrichment of the soil and their ravages upon detrimental insects. Farm-Poultry, established 1889 and issued twice a month, the acknowledged National poultry authority on Natural and Artificial Incubation, rearing, feeding, mating, housing, killing, dressing, marketing, etc., etc., together with its splendid features of Fanciers' Information Bureau, Editor's Question Box, Practical Experiment Club, Market Reports and a wealth of interesting articles on important subjects can by special arrangement give you

**Farm-Poultry and Green's Fruit Grower one year, BOTH FOR ONLY 50 CENTS.**

Which is the price of either paper alone.

A great proposition—truly—but here is one still greater. For \$1.10 we will send both the above papers one full year and mail you two complete 50 cent 160 page works (1st and 2nd series "LESSONS IN POULTRY KEEPING.") These books have been adopted as text-books by leading Agricultural Colleges, which stamps their reliability beyond question. This is undoubtedly one of the greatest combinations ever offered. Money back freely—willingly—if not entirely satisfied. Sample FARM-POULTRY free. But all orders and remittances MUST be sent to

FARM-POULTRY PUB. CO., Boston Mass.

## BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

This breed is as solid as its name and is often called the "Farmer's Friend," the "All Round Fowl," the "Old Reliable." It is the bird for business, and deemed by many the best fowl for farm and home raising. It is not only a good layer, but is quick to develop for the early market. As a far-sighted farmer once said to us, "When you kill one you've got something."

## WHITE WYANDOTTE

Is one of the handsomest fowls known; large size, good layers, and highly prized for its meat. The New York markets will, in time, more fully appreciate the value of the Wyandotte for its delicacy on the table of the epicure. It will be noticed that no breed has all the good qualities, therefore, if we want all the good qualities, we must have more than one breed; but surely no one can make a mistake in breeding the White Wyandotte, considering their beauty, egg laying propensities, and desirability in markets of the world.

## SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS

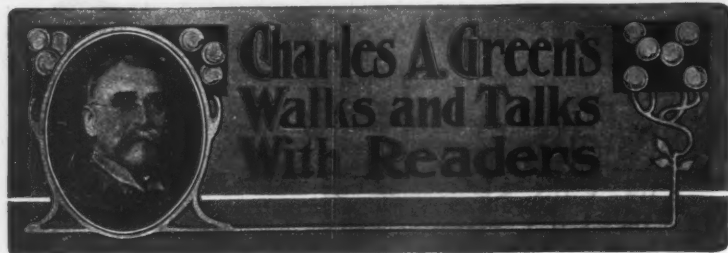
The Popular Leghorn.—The acknowledged queen of the practical egg laying breeds is the Leghorn, when judged by the standard of the greatest number of marketable eggs produced at least cost. Not only are the hens persistent layers, but they are extremely active foragers and waste no time in setting. Like a good milch cow they put little fat upon their bones, but devote all surplus nourishment to steady production. They eat less than the heavy breeds, but whatever they consume is put to good purpose. Price of B. P. Rocks, White Wyandottes, and S. C. Brown Leghorns, all one price.

**PRICE OF BIRDS OF ALL BREEDS:** Cockerets, \$3.00, and \$5.00 each; Pullets, \$2.50 and \$3.00 each; Trios, \$8.00 and \$10.00. We ship no cull birds. The lowest priced birds offered are standard bred, practical, as good for breeding purposes as the higher priced birds. The \$5.00 birds offered are the pick from the flock containing the largest percentage of standard points and therefore commanding a higher price since it makes them eligible for show purposes.

**PRICE OF EGGS FOR HATCHING FOR ALL BREEDS:** From good breeding pens best breeding pens, \$2.00 per 12. While we do not guarantee the fertility of our eggs we are willing to replace all settings from which the purchasers receive less than six chicks, at half the price paid.

**GREEN'S NURSERY COMPANY, Rochester, N. Y.**





ROCHESTER, N. Y., NOVEMBER, 1907.

**One Fact of Greatest Value.**—What one thing is most important for a farmer to consider in relation to his soil? My answer is, how to keep up or renew the fertility of the soil. In past years such questions as this have been overlooked. The man who tills virgin soil filled with fertility which it has taken ages to accumulate feels that he has nothing to do but plant, cultivate and reap, but this is a mistake. In the fertile valley of the Red river in North Dakota I saw the most fertile soil on earth. Farmers there were drawing the manure from their barnyards and dumping it into the streams, or doing anything to get rid of it, feeling sure that the land did not need this manure. But one farmer wiser than the rest saw the mistake and said that those Dakota farmers would see the day when they would realize they had made a mistake in not applying the manure to the soil.

Farmers and fruit growers need to do something more than simply apply fertilizers to the soil; they should know what kind of fertility their particular soil requires, otherwise they will be applying potash when the soil is already well supplied with potash, or phosphoric acid when the soil does not need this form of plant food, or lime when the soil is sweet and does not need lime. In other words the time has come when a man who cultivates his soil must be something of a scientist, yet by experimenting he may discover what form of fertility gives him the best results without a scientific education.

**Making Mortar.**—At Green's fruit farm there is a cobblestone house built over fifty years ago. The mortar of which these walls were made is as hard as the stones which they cement together, and is as sharply defined by the marks of the trowel as though the house were built yesterday. One reason for the lasting qualities of this mortar is that it was made of very sharp sand. Another reason for the excellence of the mortar is doubtless owing to the fact that after the lime was mixed with sand and moistened, it was piled up and covered with sand and was allowed to stand there and season for several weeks. At the present day builders are so hurried with their work that they cannot let the mortar for plastering, and for making walls, season as it ought. If the mortar is allowed to season before being put into the wall every particle of the lime will slake. But if mortar is used in plastering the entire walls without seasoning, small particles of lime will continue to slake for years, forcing out splinters of the wall. A friend tells me of an instance where great pains were taken to have the mortar well seasoned before being used. This was in an abutment or retaining wall of a railroad bridge, the mortar of which in previous instances had never held the wall. An old mason said that he could make a mortar which would hold, by allowing the mortar to season two weeks before being used. He built a wall almost as solid as a single block of stone. Mortar made of Portland cement must be used as fast as made, as it sets quickly, however.

**A Big Accumulation of Snow.**—In Greenland the snow has fallen and accumulated for many thousand years until now Greenland is covered with an ice cap from one to one and one-half miles deep, which covers the streams, valleys and mountains, all being hidden under one solid ice cap. The weight of this immense body of snow makes ice which is forced into the ocean where it breaks off of its own weight and floats out to sea, endangering the safety of steamships. These broken bodies of ice are called icebergs. Some of them are almost like mountains in size. They are beautiful but dangerous. It is remarkable that these vast mountains of ice that drift into the temperate regions are not made use of for refrigeration in states along the seacoast of America.

It is reported that the forest employed on the Wadsworth estate near

Rochester, N. Y., on being asked to cut a large number of walnut trees for shipment to Europe, for the manufacture of furniture, cut a lot of ash trees, supposing them to be black walnut.

**Fish as Manure.**—Ten or fifteen years ago German carp were introduced in this country. These fish were claimed to be of great value as food. The carp increased rapidly, and grew to immense size, but they devoured more valuable fishes and have, therefore, been considered a nuisance, since the carp has not been found good enough for the American people to eat. Now we hear of the carp having increased in such large numbers as to warrant their being used as a fertilizer. I am told that they are scattered over the field and plowed under but this would seem to be a wasteful method of applying the fertilizer, much like throwing a shovelful of manure in one place and leaving nothing nearby. A better plan would have been to cut up the fish into small pieces as possible and to spread this evenly over the soil. The flesh of fish and other animals is valuable as a fertilizer, but farmers generally do not realize this fact. When a horse or cow dies its body is thrown into the woods and allowed to rot, or be eaten by dogs, whereas the flesh should be used to fertilize the soil, and the bones could be ground and made into a valuable fertilizer.

**Joseph Harris Apple Orchard.**—Along the Buffalo highway west of Rochester are some of the most productive apple orchards in western New York. The farms along this road are also remarkably fertile, beautiful and productive. Driving along this beautiful highway recently admiring the thrifty outlook on every side, I finally reached the former farm home of the late Joseph Harris, for many years the best known of all American agricultural writers. I paused to admire the thrifty old orchard of Spies. The trees were bending low with the heavy burden of beautiful apples. Many years ago a barrel of Spies from this orchard was sent to Queen Victoria. It was said at the time that it was the finest barrel of apples ever sent out of America. This orchard has not been plowed or cultivated for twenty years, except such cultivation as a large herd of swine give in rooting up the soil. I do not mention this fact to encourage other apple growers in neglecting to cultivate the soil of their orchards for cultivation is absolutely necessary to most soils. This particular orchard is an exception. The land is so fertile and of such character as to enable the trees to flourish without cultivation. I saw another part of this fertile farm, which is devoted to the production of garden seeds. At the time of Mr. Harris's death he had been conducting a large seed business which has been continued by his son and other members of the family.

**Ten Acres Enough.**—George H. Bedford asks Green's Fruit Grower on how few acres highly cultivated a man and his family can be supported. My reply is that we have often been told that ten acres is enough to support a family if it is well tilled. I might go further and say that one acre is enough, but this would not be intelligible unless I add that everything depends upon the man who manages the acre or ten acres. There is no land in this country, or at least but little, that is made the most of. There is little if any land that is made as productive as it might. In order to make a living on one acre you would have to cover it largely with glass and grow early vegetables and fruit, getting them into the market before those that grow in the open air outside were ready. The man having a few acres could not manage them as the man who has 100 or 500 acres. He must adapt himself to his market and to his limited acres. He must unite poultry-keeping with fruit-growing and gardening, and possibly flower culture.

It would be easier to buy a 50 acre farm, or a 100 acre farm, and get a living off from this larger farm than it

would be to attempt to get a living off from one acre or ten acres. It seems strange, but it is a fact that it requires less thought and less planning to get a living from 50 acres than from 10 acres. The man who has 50 acres will require to use his brains less and his muscles more, and the man who has ten acres will require to use his brains more and his muscles less.

**What My Wife Says.**—My wife tells me that I do not put on style enough. She says that when I was a young man I told her that I had not time to put on style, but when I was an old man my intention was to be considerably a dandy in dress, since I like to see an old man well-dressed. But now she says I am as busy as ever, and while I have good clothes I do not wear them often enough. She says I buy a new silk hat and put it away in the clothes press and forget to put it on. I have a dress suit which is eaten by moths since I wear it so seldom. I have patent leather shoes, but my excuse for not wearing them is that they are not as easy as those I wear every day. I have several canes, but they have been put away in a corner of the attic.

My wife further complains that when I drive out for pleasure with a stylish rig I am apt to come home with the front of the wagon filled with ripe musk melons, or baskets of peaches or water melons, grapes or something else of that character. She says I come into the yard looking like a peddler of fruit with these items packed around my feet in the front of the wagon. I ask her which of two things she would prefer. That I should bring home these fine fruits in the way I do, or go without them, but she claims it is not necessary to do either.

One excuse I make for wearing old clothes is that I like to dig in the garden and work among my grape vines and fruit trees, and I cannot do these things with my shirt cuffs on, and my patent leather shoes, and my dress suit, or my stove pipe hat. There is certainly much comfort in wearing an old suit of clothes around home, but I doubt myself whether it is wise to do so, especially in the city where friends are liable to drop in upon you at any moment and catch you at a disadvantage.

**More Profitable Farming.**—It cannot be denied that farmers have progressed marvelously in their methods of farming during the past ten years. The result is better crops, better fruits, and happier life for the farmers. Farmers are adapting themselves to circumstances as they never have before in this country. They are learning what crops are most profitable on their peculiar soil and in their peculiar location. They are learning more and more how to produce fine fruits. They are learning that the orchard on the farm is one of their most valuable assets. Who should have credit for this notable advance in farming? I give credit to the state experiment stations and to the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., for a large part of this improvement in farm methods and farm life, but I cannot overlook the fact that the better class of farm papers and magazines, and horticultural publications such as Green's Fruit Grower have been important factors toward the end reached. While bulletins issued by the experiment station and the United States Department of Agriculture are read by hundreds, the rural papers and magazines are read by the millions.

**Houses 6,000 Years Old.**—Houses 6,000 years old have been discovered not far from Babylon in Syria. A city almost buried with the drifting sands has been partially unearthed and the streets and houses have been exposed to view. Tablets of clay have been discovered showing that the houses are 6,000 years old. I have seen houses in Europe three hundred, and in some instances six hundred years old, and have noticed that they are far inferior to the houses of the present day so far as comfort is concerned. They were substantially built, and were something like forts, offering means of defense in times of war, but the windows were narrow and the ceilings low, the stairways steep and winding, and there was no attempt at ventilation. The houses recently discovered which are 6,000 years old had no windows. Not one house has been discovered which had a window. They were only one story in height. All of the light and air coming into this house must have come through the door or through the roof. The houses were built of blocks of clay dried in the sun. At that early date man had not learned to burn the clay in making bricks.

### A Tragedy.

Our office cat was sleek, glossy and kindly disposed. As was her habit she wandered forth one summer night. The Katy-dids were singing in the trees, crickets and a thousand other insects were humming in the bushes by the way-side, the birds were sleeping on their perches, the stars were twinkling overhead. It was a beautiful summer night and our cat was enjoying herself, now crawling under the shrubbery, then trotting over the shadowy lawns, and away on such quests as are known to cats only. Possibly she picked up here and there a mouse, and though I do not charge her with the crime, possibly she fed upon a sleeping bird. Be that as it may, at the hour of midnight she turned her footsteps homeward to the office of Green's Fruit Grower. She was wary of the dog which sometimes bounced upon her from a neighboring yard. She was thinking of this dog when she started to cross the street. Her mind was so occupied with thoughts of the dog that she scarcely noticed the rapid approach of a brilliantly lighted automobile which moved stealthily. In a reckless moment she cast her eyes toward the house where the dog usually appeared, and in that eventful moment the automobile struck her and passed over her body, then boomed away as though nothing had happened.

Our cat was left crushed and benumbed upon the hard pavement. Her hind legs and her back were broken. Gradually strength came to her and by slow degrees she dragged her bruised body to the sidewalk. Here she fell in a faint. After a long time consciousness was restored and she crawled a few feet farther. Then more oblivion; then an awakening and she dragged herself nearer to the office door. Again and again she struggled to reach the spot where her benefactor would be likely to find her. At last, after much effort, she reached the foot of the steps that led to the office door. How could she possibly climb those steps in her bruised and mangled condition? But she was a courageous creature, therefore she made an effort and raised her body to the first step. Here she rested long and then climbed to the second step. It was nearly morning when she reached the platform at the top of the steps, where she waited patiently for the opening of the door which would occur in two hours.

The janitor of the building loved this cat. He had adopted her when she was a kitten. He could never forget the cute tricks of this baby kitten during the first months of its eventful life. Wherever the kitten went a ray of sunshine followed. When his wife and children were away the janitor would pass a lonely hour with the kitten upon his lap trying to forget his lonesomeness. The kitten grew and became a large, handsome creature with silken hair, white feet and white nose, ever ready to welcome whoever might come into the office.

On the fatal morning the janitor opened the outside door and saw before him a pitiful spectacle. The cat recognized him and moaned grievously. Now was the time for a loving, heroic act. With tears in his eyes the janitor sent a load of buckshot through the wounded kitten's head. He buried her under the shadows of the shrubbery where she had so often played.

### Home-Grown Tea.

The United States department of agriculture will shortly issue a farmers' bulletin (301), entitled, Home Grown Tea, prepared by George F. Mitchell, scientific assistant, bureau of plant industry.

The bulletin describes briefly the methods of growing tea plants and the handling of the same for the production of tea. A practical method is described for the making of tea from the fine leaf, using only such pieces of apparatus as are found in every kitchen.

The bulletin will be of particular interest to persons throughout the south who may desire to grow tea for home consumption. It is illustrated by four text figures.

Copies may be obtained by application to the secretary of agriculture, or to senators, representatives, and delegates in congress.

The evidence in favor of vetch as a green manuring crop seems conclusive. The only objection we have is that the seed may mix with grain. This seems to be one of the crops that make you a present of two bags of nitrate of soda to the acre.

The department of agriculture has figured it out that rats cost the country about \$100,000,000 a year. The department will soon be raising cats.



## WOMAN'S Department

### En Route.

"What is the road to a maiden's heart?  
Tell me the way,  
Traveler gray,  
Whither to journey and whence to start,  
Answer me truly, pray!"

"Start from Life's beach, and climb the hill  
That crowns the bay  
Of childish play,  
Skirt the Lake of Dreams and Cross the  
Rill  
Of laughter ere you stay.

Turn to the right by the trysting-stile  
In the meadows gay  
With scented hay  
That is made 'neath the sun of a maiden's  
smile  
Of sweet and transient ray.

And tho' it rain, yet must you ne'er  
Let fond dismay  
Your quest betray,  
For love with moods will she ensnare,  
And her voice is an April day."

—Edward Gilchrist.

### Tested Recipes.

**Apple Pudding.**—Add to one and a half cupfuls of strained stewed apples the juice of an orange, the grated rind and juice of half a lemon, three tablespoonfuls of sherry, three-quarters of a cupful of sugar, and two tablespoonfuls of gelatin soaked in cold water, and then dissolved in hot water. Stir the mixture until it thickens a little, then fold in whites of three eggs whipped to a stiff froth, or a half-pint of whipped cream. Turn it into a mold, and when cold serve with whipped cream.

**Apple Compote.**—Peel and core seven good-sized apples, and put them in cold water, to which the juice of a lemon has been added; then blanch them in this water until tender enough to give a little when touched. Lift them out carefully, and arrange them on the serving dish. Now add a lump of loaf sugar to each apple, and lemon to flavor. Boil all together until thick, and pour over the apples; pass whipped cream.

**Creamed Potatoes.**—Use cold leftover boiled or baked potatoes. Put into a frying pan a tablespoonful of butter. When this melts thoroughly, (but it must not brown), add a scant cupful of milk, let all come to the bubbling point, and then put in about a pint of cold potatoes cut into dice. Cover the pan and place where all will cook very slowly until the milk is well absorbed. Then add a couple of tablespoonfuls of rich cream, or one of unsweetened condensed milk, and allow to simmer very gently for five minutes. Add salt and pepper and serve.

**Scolloped Potatoes.**—Place in a baking dish in alternate layers cold sliced potatoes and a rich, white sauce, beginning and ending with the sauce. Cover over with a sprinkling of fine dried bread crumbs. Bake about twenty minutes and serve in the dish in which baked.

**Potato cakes** are very delicious. Add well-sifted flour to left-over mashed potatoes until firm enough to roll out. Cut into thin round or diamond or heart-shaped cakes, and bake on a hot griddle until they are brown and crisp.

### Ten Best Things to Eat.

Quite a vigorous discussion is under way in some parts of the United States over the "ten best things to eat." South Carolina goes on record as follows:

- "1. Roasting ears, roasted in shuck in hot ashes.
- "2. Broiled Smithfield ham.
- "3. Smothered quail with gravy.
- "4. Stewed young chicken with gravy.
- "5. Stewed oysters seasoned to taste.
- "6. Mountain trout roasted in the ashes in a shuck.
- "7. Country sausage like our mothers used to make.
- "8. Roasting ear pudding.
- "9. Buckwheat cakes with good butter and Barbados molasses, washed down with Mocha coffee.
- "10. Bermuda onions boiled like poached eggs and seasoned to suit taste."

We invite our readers to improve on the above list.—Ed.

When a girl turns a young man down he imagines he can't live without her—but does not realize that it might have been impossible to live with her.

**Serve or Die Poor.**—A Russian cotton merchant who died at Odessa a few years ago, had no nearer relations than four nieces. He had always been down on these young women, because, he said, they were idle and good-for-nothing. Imagine the horror of the unfortunate girls, when the will was read to find that their inheritance was conditional upon their first earning their living for fifteen months as chambermaids, or in other domestic capacity! The total sum was enormous. It amounted to a million rubles apiece. Two of the girls vowed they would earn their shares, and actually did satisfy the executors by fifteen months' service. Then they found that a further codicil gave them all the money between them, so each got two millions, while the other two got nothing at all.

A man, who, during his lifetime, kept a little inn in a village near Norwich was cursed with a sharp-tongued wife, who nearly worried the life out of him. He often used to say, "Some day I'll get even with you, Nan." And when he died, and his will was found he had kept his word. He had left a snug sum of money, but before his wife could touch it, she had to agree to the following conditions: Upon every anniversary of her husband's death she was to walk barefooted to the market place, and, standing there with a lighted candle in her hand, read a written confession of how her cruel conduct had shortened her husband's life. Not unnaturally the good lady flatly refused to do anything of the kind.

Her refusal cost her dear. All she received was a legacy of \$100 a year, for the purpose as the willmaker had grimly written, "of keeping her off the parish."

**Poor Cooking.**—Professor Wiley says that more people in America have their health permanently injured through bad cooking than through eating adulterated food. American women pass years trying to play the piano, for which they have little or no talent, and they neglect cooking, believing it beneath their dignity. As a matter of fact, cooking is a great art. In France I have not yet found a dyspeptic, and the bread is so good that I could almost live on it, with the addition only of good, pure butter, which the French make. Owing to their excellent cooking and general sanitary conditions, which I find better than in America, people of France are very healthy.

While many women may resent Professor Wiley's criticism it may do others no harm to realize that, as applied to themselves, it is only too true, and then set about a reform.

**Quick and Easy Laundry Work.**—You can do a morning's work in one hour and a half by following these directions: Put eight cents' worth of borax, five cents' worth of salts tartar, five cents' worth of powdered ammonia, and one package of potash into five quarts of boiling water. Turn one quart of water onto the potash first and let it stand until cool, then add the rest. Let the mixture stand twenty-four hours, and it is ready to use. This makes enough for twenty washes, says "Harper's Bazar."

When ready to use, take one coffee-cupful of the "Quick and Easy," shave half a cake of soap, and add them to your boilerful of clothes. Boil half an hour. A good rinsing in your bluing-water is all that is necessary, unless some collar or wristband is very much soiled. An old laundress gave me this recipe. Just try it once.

"Do you take this man for better or for worse?" the minister asked.

For all her shyness, the bride spoke up bravely.

"No, sah; ah don't," she said. "Ah'll take him jest like he is. If he was ter get any better, I's fraid he'd die; an' if he was ter get any wuss, ah'd kill him myself!"—Harper's "Weekly."

The way to be happy is to live so we can remember the past without regret.

## Send For Our Stove Book

WHY NOT GET THE BEST and SAVE FROM \$5 to \$40?

You know that there must be a big difference between the factory price and the dealer's price on a good stove or range. Why not save that difference and keep that extra profit in your pocket? You know that there must be a big difference between a strictly high-grade stove, made of the best materials by expert workmen, and a "cheap" stove made of scrap iron by inferior workmen. Why not get the best you can find—especially when you can buy it at the actual factory price? That's exactly what we offer you!

### "A Kalamazoo Direct to You"

A Stove or Range of the highest quality at actual Factory Price on 300 Days Approval.

You cannot secure anywhere a better stove or range than the Kalamazoo—no matter how much extra you pay. We guarantee that, under a \$20,000 bank bond and give you 300 days in which to prove it yourself.

Our first idea is to make the best stoves and ranges that human skill and experience and honest workmanship can produce from the best procurable materials. That's why we use only the highest grade pig iron, and a better grade of steel than any other stove manufacturer in the United States.

That's why we employ the most skilled workmen in the business, and maintain one of the best equipped, most modern stove factories in the world. And that's why the Kalamazoo line

has become so famous as fuel-savers, as good bakers and quick heaters; and why they last so long and give such good satisfaction. At the same time our system of manufacturing and selling direct is such that we save you \$5, \$10, \$20 and in some cases as much as \$40 on every purchase. You cannot get a better at any price. The Kalamazoo is as good a stove or range as man can make—and you save from \$5 to \$40 in buying it. And don't forget: you get your money back if it is not in every way exactly as represented.

We pay the freight and ship all Kalamazoo stoves, polished and ready for immediate use. Any man can remove crating and set them up.

### Send Postal Today For Catalogue No. 316

Compare Kalamazoo Quality and Kalamazoo Prices with others—and save your money. Our line is complete, embracing stoves and ranges of all kinds for all domestic purposes—for the home, school, church, halls, lodge rooms, etc. Hotel ranges for restaurants, boarding houses, clubs and camps. Gas stoves and ranges for cooking and heating—all sold at factory prices.

KALAMAZOO STOVE COMPANY, Manufacturers, Kalamazoo, Michigan. Original "Direct-to-user" Manufacturer. Beware of imitations.



Kalamazoo Royal Steel Range, one of many styles—exceptionally economical of fuel.



All our cook stoves and ranges are equipped with patent oven thermometer, which saves fuel and makes baking and roasting easy.



Kalamazoo Radiant Base-Burner. Positively the best bargain ever offered in a heating stove.

### Dishwashing With a Brush.

A long-handled, curved brush, such as is used for cleaning silver, will do much to lighten the disagreeableness of dishwashing. It does twice as effective service in every way as a mop, and after a little practice with it, it will be found that one need not put the hands in the water at all.

Dish washing is universally regarded as the bugbear of the domestic establishment. Women generally agree that the other household work is not to be compared with the drudgery of washing dishes three times a day, and the man who invents a machine suitable for domestic use which will perform this labor will be assured of a fortune. Such machines are made in operation in hotels and restaurants, but a successful one for family use does not seem to have been devised yet.

**Roast Lamb.**—Brush three ounces of melted butter over the inner part of a well trimmed quarter of lamb and strew thickly with finely grated bread crumbs seasoned with salt, pepper and parsley. Roll and skewer four or five slices of bacon to the outer side. Put them in a rather quick oven and when thoroughly done remove the bacon and baste the meat with the well beaten yolk of egg and gravy. Cover thickly with bread crumbs and brown nicely. Garnish the platter on which it is to be served with sprays of mint. Mint sauce should be used with this dish.

**Mutton Scallop.**—If the meat is tender cut into thin slices; if not, it will be better to chop it fine. Season to taste with salt and pepper. Put a layer of meat in a buttered pan, then one of the tomatoes, continuing until the pan is full, the top layer being tomatoes. Bake in a pan for half an hour. Serve hot, with baked potatoes.

**Women's Love of Ugly Men.**—The illustrious men in history who were distinguished as much for the fascination which they exercised over the fair sex as for their talents and ability were, as a rule, plain and insignificant in appearance. Julius Caesar was a very ill-favored man, and yet when a mere stripling, before his fame in Rome, girls of his own age sighed for him and mature women longed for his love. Among the men of later times who were renowned in like manner were Sir Philip Sidney, plain almost to ugliness; Paul Scarron, the comic poet, a cripple; Voltaire, unmistakably ugly, and Rousseau, whose manners were awkward as his face was plain; while John Wilkes, who had the power to subjugate any woman who spoke to him for even five minutes, was admitted by his own showing to be the ugliest man in England in his time.

### THE GARDEN.

Here's to the Garden of Eden  
Where Adam was always a-weedin'  
Till Eve by mistake  
Got bit by a snake  
Who on the ripe pippins was feedin'.

Then a longing it seemed to possess her,  
For clothing sufficient to dress her,  
And ever since then  
It's been up to the men  
To pay for her dresses.—God bless her!  
—Adam's Sons.

When a girl wears open-work silk stockings it's a sign you will discover it even if she doesn't have to cross a muddy street.

### Pointers for Men.

A woman would rather break a \$5 bill than a ten-cent dish.

Spinsters do not believe in taxing bacchifers; they believe in nailing them.

Many a girl accepts a fellow to keep some other fellow guessing.

No woman ever cared much for any man who quit the fight at the first reverse.

The chief object of a woman's existence seems to be to let some man fool her into marrying him.

The way women act over babies, it is no wonder that the average man is so silly generally.

One advantage in having your wife interested in the heathen is that she is apt to let you alone.

**Why Men and Women Differ.**—A great deal has been said of the original difference of capacity between men and women; as if women were more quick and men more judicious; as if women were more remarkable for delicacy of association and men for stronger powers of attention. All this, we confess, appears to us very fanciful. As long as boys and girls run about in the dirt and trundle hoops together they are both precisely alike. If you catch up one-half of these creatures and train them to a particular set of actions and opinions and the other half to a perfectly opposite set, of course their understanding will differ, as one or the other sort of occupations has called this or that talent into action. There is surely no occasion to go into any deeper or more abstruse reasoning in order to explain so very simple a phenomenon.—Sydney Smith.

**The Kiss That Will Never Return.**—It was a pitiful mistake, an error sad and grim; I waited for the railway train, the light was low and dim. It came at last, and from the car there stepped a dainty dame; and, looking up and down the place, she straight unto me came.

"Oh, Jack!" she cried. "Oh, dear old Jack!" And kissed me as she spoke. Then looked again, and, frightened, cried: "Oh, what a bad mistake!"

"I said: 'Forgive me, maiden fair, for I am not your Jack; and as regards the kiss you gave, I'll straightway give it back!'"

And since that night I've often stood upon the platform dim; but only once in a man's whole life do such things come to him.

### A RECORD OF OVER SIXTY-FIVE YEARS.

For over sixty-five years Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used by mothers for their children while teething. Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth? If so send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. The value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures diarrhoea, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price, twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup." Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30th, 1906. Serial Number 1098.



## Some Up-to-Date Fashions.

For the convenience of the ladies in the homes of our subscribers we have made arrangements with one of the largest and most responsible manufacturers of patterns to offer some of their reliable patterns at the nominal price of 10c each. We have tested these patterns and take pleasure in recommending them to our readers.

5810—The quantity of material required for the medium size is  $4\frac{1}{2}$  yards 27,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  yards 32 or  $2\frac{1}{2}$  yards 44 inches wide.



5810 Box Plaited House Jacket, 32 to 42 bust.



5811 Blouse or Shirt Waist, 32 to 42 bust.

5811—The quantity of material required for the medium size is  $4\frac{1}{2}$  yards 21,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  yards 27 or  $2\frac{1}{2}$  yards 44 inches wide.

5818—The quantity of material required for the medium size is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  yards 21 or 27 or  $1\frac{1}{2}$  yards 44 inches wide with  $\frac{1}{4}$  yard of taffeta for the collar and bands and  $\frac{1}{2}$  yards of lace edging.



5818 Over Blouse or Jumper, 32 to 40 bust.



5815 Work Apron Sleeve and Cap, Small, Medium, Large.

5815—The quantity of material required for the medium size is  $6\frac{1}{2}$  yards 27 or  $5\frac{1}{2}$  yards 36 inches wide.

5813—The quantity of material required for the medium size (12 years) is  $4\frac{1}{2}$  yards 27,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  yards 44 or 3 yards 52 inches wide with  $2\frac{1}{2}$  yards of braid.



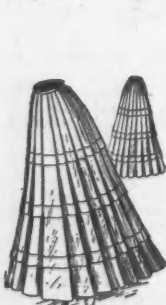
5813 Girl's Coat, 8 to 14 years.



5820 Girl's Dress with Gimp, 8 to 12 years.

5820—The quantity of material required for the medium size, (10 years) is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  yards 27,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  yards 32 or  $2\frac{1}{2}$  yards 44 inches wide with  $1\frac{1}{2}$  yards of banding;  $1\frac{1}{2}$  yards 36 inches wide for gimp with  $\frac{1}{4}$  yard of 18-inch material for the yoke and cuffs.

5749—The quantity of material required for the medium size is 10 yards 21, 8 yards 27 or 6 yards 44 inches wide with  $2\frac{1}{2}$  yards of additional material 21, 2 yards 27 or  $1\frac{1}{2}$  yards 44 inches wide for the folds.



5749 Straight Plaited Walking Skirt, 22 to 30 waist.



5752 Boy's Blouse Suit, 4 to 12 years.

5752—The quantity of material required for medium size (8 years) is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  yards 27,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  yards 36 or  $2\frac{1}{2}$  yards 44 inches wide.

To get BUST measure put the tape measure ALL of the way around the body, over the dress close under the arms.

Order patterns by numbers, and give size in inches. Send all orders to GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, Rochester, N. Y.

## A Strong Statement.

Luther Burbank, the famous botanist, whose wonderful work with plants has produced such marvelous results, was recently interviewed by a newspaper reporter, who asked him the following among other questions, "Do you think that whiskey and tobacco impair the faculty for work?" The great plant wizard replied in the following terms:

"If I answered your question simply by saying that I never use tobacco and alcohol in any form, and very rarely either coffee or tea, you might say that was a personal preference and proved nothing. But I can prove to you most conclusively that even the mild use of stimulants is incompatible with work requiring accurate attention and definite concentration.

"To assist me in my work of budding—work that is as accurate and exacting as watchmaking—I have a force of some twenty men. I discharge men from this force at the first show of incompetency. Some time ago my foreman asked me if I took pains to inquire into the personal habits of my men. On being answered in the negative, he surprised me by saying that the men I found unable to do the delicate work of budding invariably turned out to be smokers and drinkers.

"These men, while able to do the rough work of farming, call budding and other delicate work 'puttering,' and have to give it up owing to an inability to concentrate their nerve force. Even men who smoke one cigar a day I cannot intrust with some of my delicate work. Cigarettes are even more damaging than cigars, and their use by young boys is little short of criminal."—Witness.

Corn is King.—One of the chief reasons why the world should honor the memory of Christopher Columbus is the fact that corn is a native of the land he discovered. Some of the results of Columbus's haphazard western tour have not been particularly praiseworthy, but they are more than offset by the gift of corn. Considered from any standpoint—utilitarian, esthetic, financial, artistic, poetic, or any other—corn meets all requirements. It is useful, moral, profitable, beautiful, and good. The Indian deemed it a gift of his God, and he was not wrong. Nothing about corn is useless. The stalk will become valuable for paper, if it is not already so. The kernel feeds the world. The cob keeps countless prairie homes warm. The tassel, graceful daughter of the tall and bannered army of the field, is peculiarly the emblem of fruitfulness, peace, and happiness. If it were necessary that a "national flower" should be formally chosen the corn tassel would run away ahead of the ticket. But such a course is not necessary. Corn is king, and his daughter takes her proper place by divine right.—Washington "Post."

Garden of Eden.—The Houston "Post" postulates thusly: "The soft midday showers which filter through Houston's magnolia-scented atmosphere recall those days of long ago when Eve bathed in the gentle dews which distilled upon the perfumed blossoms of Texas—Texas being known in that period of the world as the Garden of Eden." Our contemporary displays a lamentable ignorance of location. We have it on the unimpeachable authority of Mark Twain that the Garden of Eden was located at Niagara Falls; and Mark ought to know, for he has made exhaustive antiquarian and archaeological researches in quest of material for jokes.

His name is not Solomon. There are many things that he does not know. Remember that he is only a boy. You were a child once. Call to mind what you thought, and how you felt. Give that boy a chance. Keep near to him in sympathy. Be his chum. Do not make too many cast-iron laws. Help him to have a "good time." Answer his foolish questions. Be patient with his pranks. You can win his heart utterly. And hold him steady in the path that leads higher up. That boy has a soul and destiny reaching high above these mountain peaks. He is worth a million times his weight in gold.—Pike County (Mo.) "Post."

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Many striking and beautiful effects as well as dignified and quiet designs in absolutely fast color. Some designs in a new silk finish. The standard of quality for over 60 years.

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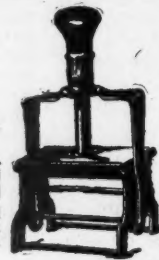
## TREE AND GRAPE VINE PRUNER

We offer the Levin Pruning Shears, being well tested by Chas. A. Green, best of all pruners, to all who send 75c for our paper one year, who claim this premium when subscribing.

## PREMIUM No. 3

## RUBBER STAMP

with your name and address. This is a valuable premium. It is a nickel-plated machine which you can carry in the pocket, with self-inking rubber type, which stamps your name and address on envelopes, letter heads, etc., so that your letters cannot go astray. Sent to all who send us 60c for our paper one year, who claim this premium when subscribing.

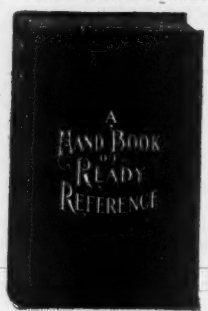


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## A NEW READY REFERENCE BOOK

GREEN offers as a premium or gift to his subscribers. It is called Facts and Forms, a hand-book of ready reference. It gives facts in letter writing, book-keeping, business forms, interest, grain and wage tables, lightning calculators, common and commercial law.

This book is a library of itself for the business man. There are 256 pages illustrated. C. A. Green says this is a valuable book, one that will be useful



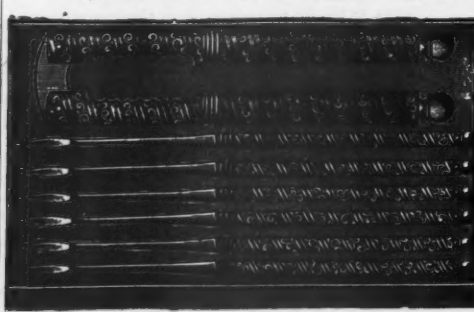
## PREMIUM No. 5.

This pocket book is like the one in which C. A. Green carries his silver and paper money. It is made of two thicknesses of leather, leather lined, with 8 compartments as shown in photograph above. We send this by mail to each subscriber who sends 50 cents for Green's Fruit Grower one year, and who claims this premium then.

to all readers of GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER. GREEN'S OFFER.—We offer to mail this book postpaid as a premium to every subscriber who sends 50 cents for GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER one year and asks for this gift when sending the money.

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This complete set given to all who send us 60c for our paper one year if they claim this premium when subscribing. Send 60c for paper and complete set. Mailed prepaid.

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This microscope is especially imported from France. As regards power and convenient handling, good judges pronounce it the best ever introduced for popular use. The cylindrical case is manufactured from highly polished nickel, while there are two separate lenses—one at each end of the microscope. The larger glass is a convex magnifier, adapted for examining insects, the surface of the skin, the hair, fur or any small article. The other lens is exceedingly powerful, and will clearly delineate every small object entirely invisible to the naked eye. Every farmer, family, school and teacher should own a microscope. Send us 50c for microscope and subscription to GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER one year.

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A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for  
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Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin,  
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**THE UNITED FACTORIES CO.**  
Cleveland, Ohio.



View of apple picking outfit at the Hillside orchards in Massachusetts, owned by E. Cyrus Miller.

### Antiquity of the Apple.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by  
Thomas Milburn Upp.

How long did it take to make the apple which now hangs "ripe and ready to fall?" It is, perhaps, four or five months since the fragrant and beautiful blossoms were offering their honey stores to the bees. But last year the buds had their beginning. Back of that were other years of wood and leaf growth tending to the final development which gives your apple to-day. We trace the history of the tree back to Green's nursery in northern New York, where in years gone by it grew with thousands of its kind, now scattered through all the states of the Union.

But we are not yet through. The switch which formed the tree trunk from which the multiplex branches have grown sprang as a bud from another tree and was placed on a young seedling stock by one of the nurseryman's skilled workmen. By this we see that every wood-bud on the tree is itself a potential tree, and would grow to such if given opportunity. That is the business of the nurseryman—to give opportunity to these buds of the best varieties to grow into trees.

If they are not removed and given new stocks and increased feeding-ground they must perish of starvation, for the earth where the tree stands will support only one tree and the ducts of the parent tree cannot carry for an indefinite time enough of the life-giving sap to support the constantly multiplying buds.

Still further back we must go to the tree of this variety which was first discovered and which was found worthy of being so carefully preserved. If we were able to trace it back generation after generation of seedlings, when the nurseryman's skill was unknown, we should find boys picking apples from trees which bore the best fruit, munching them and throwing away the cores, which would ever and again result in a young tree springing up from the seed. The tree which grew up and bore hard, sour and acid fruit would get the axe. The tree with better fruit would be spared. While apples from seed do not accurately represent the parent stock, yet a resemblance is likely to exist, and rarely an improvement is effected. In this slow and halting and most uncertain way the apple went on improving under man's care for thousands of years before the enlightened methods of the modern nurseryman were discovered. During that time a few extra choice varieties were long preserved in limited areas by means of sprouts springing from exposed roots.

Thousands of years ago the ancient people, who dwelt in houses built on piles in the lakes of Switzerland, and have hence received the name of Lake Dwellers, gathered and dried the apples of trees which grew in their vicinity. Sometimes it happened that these houses burned and some of the apples were turned into charcoal. This, being nearly pure carbon, is practically imperishable and these carbonized apples have been dug from the bottom of the drained lakes and studied by scientists after the bodies of those who gathered them from the trees, and the trees from which they were plucked, have been thousands of years dead. Even in that ancient day

varieties existed which can clearly be distinguished in shape and size. The largest of these was about an inch and a half across when dried, respectable size, when we consider how many thousands of years it is nearer the original wild apple (*Pyrus malus*) of Europe, with fruit in the green state not larger than a good-sized cherry. In this tremendously distant epoch, when the white ancestors of the present dominant races of Europeans were still tending their flocks on the plains of Asia, before one word of history had been written, the ancient aborigines of Europe were improving the apple they had found wild, and had in their orchards the ancestors of the varieties which we prize to-day!

Even here we have gone backward but a step in the long story of the making of the apple. Long before man had any part in the work nature was preparing the way. Further back, if we could trace all the steps, we should find a tree which was the ancestor, not only of this, but other species of apples, such as our own wild crab, the Siberian and others. Still further back we would find a common ancestor of the apple and the pear. Still further back, millions of years along the plain course which nature has laid down, we find the ancestor not only of these, but of the service and the quince. Still further, the hawthorne, the rose, plum, cherry, blackberry and strawberry are found akin and having a common ancestry, in a plant whose descendants have given more fragrance, beauty and palatal delight than any other family of plants that the world has ever known.

### Prof. H. E. Van Deman.

Formerly United States Pomologist, now Associate Editor of Green's Fruit Grower.

Professor Van Deman is one of the foremost pomologists of this country. It may be doubted whether there is any man better qualified to judge fruits at fairs and expositions or better qualified as an orchardist than Professor Van Deman. He had charge of the pomological department at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha, Neb., the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, and at the Lewis and Clark Exposition at Portland, Oregon. He has recently been appointed judge of the horticultural exhibits at the Jamestown Exposition. When a young man Professor Van Deman taught it in a western college. At present, in addition to his editorial duties, he is one of the largest orchardists in the world, having pecan orchards, pomelo and pineapple plantations embracing over a thousand acres.—Agricultural Advertising Magazine, Chicago, Ill.

Note the sublime precision that leads the earth over a circuit of five hundred millions of miles back to the solstice at the appointed moment without the loss of one second—no, not the millionth part of a second—for ages and ages of which it traveled that imperiled road.—Edward Everett.

Enclosed please find one dollar for renewal of my subscription for three years. If you can afford to send Green's book, "How I Made the Old Farm Pay," as a premium, please do so.—James Hackett, Neb.

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## Farming Department.



A typical view of the farming section of western New York near Rochester.

### The Old Farm.

From Maxwell's Talesman.

When the busy day is over with its  
anxious hopes and fears,  
And the telephone stops ringing and  
the last clerk disappears  
With a sigh I lean back weary in my  
swinging office chair,  
And my thoughts go back to child-  
hood and the old farm that is  
there.

I can see the dear old homestead,  
broad and low beneath the trees,  
And the row of shining milkpans sun-  
ning in the fresh sweet breeze;  
I can see the barn and horses, and the  
orchard on the hill  
Where we gathered golden pippins for  
the old straw cider mill.

I can see the upland pastures dotted o'er  
with grazing sheep,  
And the wheat field waving golden, ready  
for the men to reap.  
I can see the old stone fences where the  
chipmunks used to play  
And the cornfield, and the meadow with its  
piles of fragrant hay.

I can see the cattle standing 'neath the  
willows of the brook  
Where I used to fish for minnows with  
a bent pin for a hook;  
And the pond where grew the lilies  
that my mother used to prize,  
Ah, the light of heaven's shining now  
within those dear old eyes.

And I sigh while fancy lingers o'er  
each well-known pleasant scene  
Of the happy days of boyhood thrown  
by memory on the screen;  
And I'd give all I have gained since, all  
my wealth and treasures rare,  
To go back again to childhood and the  
old farm that is there.

### The Day of the Farmer.

Used by Permission of "The World of  
Today" (April number).

This is the season when the primitive  
man in us wants to dig in the ground.  
If we live in flats we put flower-boxes on  
the back railing. If we have a back  
yard we—or our wives—plant flowers in  
a ribbon along the back fence.

For what man of us has not wanted  
to be a farmer?

The average city man, in early sum-  
mer, plans for that Utopia which is to  
be his when he has made enough money  
to buy a little place not too far from  
State street and can settle down to the  
companionship of a horse, cow, some  
chickens and an occasional grandchild.

To most of us farming is a remark-  
ably simple matter. You break up the  
ground, you smooth it down; you put  
the seed in; then you smooth it some  
more; then you sit in a hammock until  
it is time to grow rich selling your grain  
to the commission merchants. How  
much easier, and how much more attrac-  
tive that seems than the daily routine  
of the office or shop! At any rate, every  
man who never lived on a farm is con-  
vinced that he would make a good  
farmer.

All of which optimism is subject to  
expensive disillusionment. Your opti-  
mistic amateur agriculturist—farmer is  
too simple a word for him—finds that he  
is fighting a losing battle with bugs,  
droughts, grasshoppers, rain, and his  
alleged unsophisticated neighbors.

He needs to have his farm endowed  
if he expects to be able to afford com-  
pany dinners during the winter.

But the farmer who is not an amateur  
is a really increasing factor in to-day's  
life. In fact, farming is rapidly becom-  
ing one of the professions. We have  
our agricultural schools, just as we have  
our law schools.

It is getting to be a business as well.  
Farmers have their trusts, like other  
manufacturers.

It is a far cry from the New England  
farmer, trying to arrange an exploded  
granite quarry into a stone wall that  
he may have room in which to plant his  
crop, to that master of capital, science

and black earth ten feet deep who plows  
with a traction engine and reaps with  
a ten-horse team.

And between these two types of farmers  
the drift is steadily toward the latter.

The comic paper does not laugh at the  
"granger" as frequently as it used to  
laugh. It wants his subscription.

The capitalist does not foreclose mort-  
gages on the prairie farm now. He bor-  
rows money of its owner.

And, what is vastly more important,  
the entire country looks with a respect  
bordering upon apprehension on this  
new type of American who has decided  
views on railroads, trusts, and, in fact,  
on every subject, from the "greenbug"  
to the lecturer at his Chautauqua.

This rise of the farmer into national  
significance is welcome in view of the  
inundation of great cities by immigrants  
who have significance only en masse.

The farm is the nursery of individual-  
ism. If you are a cliff-dweller in the  
city, send your boy there this summer,  
and let him see what it means to create  
wealth with the help of nature rather  
than with the ticker. You will help  
make him a better American.

### Intensive Farming.

Americans are so accustomed to enter-  
taining large ideas that they cannot com-  
prehend the larger idea of "ten acres  
enough." But more money proportiona-  
tely and in some instances actually is  
made on a farm of ten acres than on one  
larger, and five acres have been known  
to comfortably support a family.

When my nephew became of age he  
bought a tract of fourteen acres and be-  
gan growing celery, onions and berries  
for the market. I didn't see him for a  
space of thirty years or more, but from  
time to time I learned that he was doing  
well, making money; often taking trips in  
this country and abroad. A few years ago  
I visited him and expected to find on ac-  
count of his prosperity that he was a  
large land-owner. I asked him, "How  
many acres of land do you own?" He re-  
plied, "Only the original fourteen acres."  
"Why," says I, "you don't mean to tell me  
that you have made all your money from  
fourteen acres?" "Yes," here he replied, "I have  
managed from year to year to sell about  
\$7,000 worth of produce from these  
fourteen acres. My help and expenses  
have cost me about \$2,000, this has left me  
\$5,000. By investing this judiciously and  
having the income to help I have all I  
want and give away to charitable pur-  
poses quite a good deal, in fact, more  
than any man in the county except one  
man who is a very wealthy banker."

### Crisp Farm Sayings.

It costs something to raise small fruits  
and weeds together.—A. A. Eastman.

There are a lot of fellows who have a  
wishbone where they ought to have a  
backbone.—Professor H. H. Dean.

If you do not intend the boy to own  
a thing don't give it to him.—J. H.  
Blanchard.

The State of Maine licenses men to  
come here and hunt for two months in  
the year. I claim that no man has the  
right to hunt in my land and that the  
state has no right to license them to do  
so. It looks to me the way things are  
managed in the open season as if our  
farmers were a game preserve under the  
control of the state.—J. H. Comins.

Some of us did know last fall that this  
country was not going to be oversupplied  
with first-class apples, yet we were striv-  
ing to have some one make up a price.  
This year we ought to know just as  
much regarding the trade as the com-  
mercial men know, and we should de-  
cide just where we are going to put our  
apples when they are picked and packed.



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## A Horse Trade.

"Hello!" says I.  
"Hello!" says he.  
I never see the man afore.  
"Swap?" says I.  
"Dunno," says he.  
"Mebbe, I ain't shore."  
"Th' bay?" says I.  
"Th' gray?" says he.  
"Swap?" says we, an' both unhitched.  
"Fine horse," says I.  
"Of course," says he.  
An' in a minute we had switched.  
"Git up!" says I.  
"Git up!" says he.  
An' both them horses stood stock still.  
"Balk?" says I.  
"Yep," says he.  
"Mine, too!" We laughin', fit to kill.  
"Say!" says I.  
"Hey!" says he.  
"Guess that's horse apiece," says we.  
"Good day," says I.  
"Good day," says he.  
Best joke, b'gosh, I ever see!—Exchange.

## Hope for Small Distillers.

It is announced by the internal revenue authorities that in addition to the forty or more distilleries which are turning out denatured alcohol on an extensive scale the product is now manufactured by more than 1,000 small distilleries for local consumption; that many of these equipments cost less than \$200 each set up ready for use, and that they turn out not more than thirty gallons each of alcohol per day.

The method by which the product of distilleries making such small quantities of alcohol for denaturing purposes can be conveniently and profitably brought within the operation of the revenue regulations has not been made very clear. Rightly or otherwise, the impression yet prevails among many would-be small producers that insurmountable obstacles still remain, and that the full benefits of the amended denatured alcohol law cannot yet be obtained. But the statement that 1,000 thirty-gallon stills are in operation would seem to imply that the officials are making the way of the small distiller more easy.

## Cause of Tainted Milk.

Poor, decayed foddors or irrational methods of feeding.  
Poor, dirty water used for drinking or for washing utensils.  
Foul air in cow barn, or the cows lying in manure.  
Lack of cleanliness in milking, manure particles on udder.  
Keeping the milk long in too warm, poorly ventilated and dirty places.  
Neglecting to cool the milk rapidly directly after milking.  
Lack of cleanliness in the care of the milk, from which cause the greater number of milk taints arise.  
Poor transportation facilities.  
Sick cows, udder diseased, etc.  
Cows being in heat.

Getting Rid of Lice in the Hen House.—I found our hen house infested with lice some time ago; every knot hole and crack afforded them a hiding place. I declared war against the pesky things and bravely attacked them with might and main. I cleaned the floor thoroughly then hid the walls with twigs of green pine and covered the floor with a carpet of green pine twigs; a week afterwards I could not find a single or married louse about the house; where they went I do not know or care so long as they remain away.—J. C. Rose, W. Va.

Scientific method—what is it? Why, the scientific method is nothing but a patient, careful, persistent pursuit of truth, that is all. The man who is content with anything but the truth, the man who will be desirous of obtaining anything that does not square with the verities of the situation, he is not a scientist, he has not the noble ambition of the scientist. The scientist is the man that will go through any danger and will endure any amount of toil and will pursue unflinching the one ambition of his life, the attainment of truth in his line, that is what we need regarding agriculture.

Governor Hughes says that New York state is first to-day in many important departments, first with reference to its dairy products; first in reference to its hay and apples; first with reference to other matters. It is not first with reference to the value of farm property, but were the same intelligence and earnestness applied in that direction as has been applied in manufacturing and engineering, it could not fail to attain the supremacy.

## The Plow.

Our youth all to the city fly  
And leave the country bare;  
They like to view a murky sky,  
To breathe a smoky air.  
The flowers, the grass, the rippling grain,  
The bird upon the bough,  
Have lost their charms, and in the rain  
Rust gathers on the plow.

Papa—"I never told lies when I was a boy, Willie."  
Willie—"When did you begin, papa?"

## Prepare the Home for Winter.

Make the home warm and comfortable for winter, but do not fail to provide for a controlled circulation of fresh air, says "Farmer's Wife." Each room should have one storm window on hinges, that it may be opened to admit air "when the wind is right"—when it will not blow directly in. If the house is small and the rooms open into one another one hinged window on each side of the house will answer the purpose.

Bank around the foundation if necessary to keep out the frost and cold winds, and prevent drafts along the floor and undesired places, but for the good health of the family provide for a free circulation of fresh air.

Farmers are accused by the "hygienic cranks" of shutting up their houses so tightly in winter as to make them real breeders of disease, compelling the inmates to breathe the same air over and over, the only inlet for fresh air being the doors, often only one door, when it has to be opened to go out and in. Air once inhaled is exhaled laden with impurity and has been exhausted of its oxygen, yet many families sleep in rooms into which fresh air is not admitted from the beginning of cold weather until the returning warmth of spring compels the opening of windows for comfort.

If necessary to protect from drafts provide more bed covers and wear heavy nightcaps, but sleep with the windows open, as you value health and long life. A screen before the window will protect from a dangerous draft, and if nothing better is at hand place a blanket or quilt over the clothes frames, or two chairs, which will answer the purpose. Use judgment as to how wide the windows shall be opened, according to whether the wind blows in or not.

No home is properly prepared for the winter in which some provision has not been made for a constant circulation of fresh air, which is one of the surest and cheapest preventives of disease. There is life and health in every breeze that blows if the windows are but opened to receive it.

## Happy Farmer.

It is the farmer's privilege to get as much pleasure—I do not say leisure—out of life as any one if he loves his work, writes Jared Van Wagenen in the "Country Gentleman." I have found much satisfaction in seeing what I could put into the farm by way of improvement of the buildings, increasing the fertility of the soil and growing more abundant crops each year. The trees I have planted seem like old friends to me. To-day I have the pleasure of seeing them bowed down beneath their load of fruit.

All these things have a value that cannot be estimated in dollars and cents. Yet we must get more cash out of our farms than we put into them or they will not be ours long.

We have many of the conveniences of the city home and a good deal purer air, sounder sleep, and better digestion. I can see no good reason why I should desire to be anything but a farmer or cease to recommend it to others of like mind.

I would not have any reader imagine for a moment that, as a family, we have not led the strenuous life, or that we have felt it any hardship to do so. Rather I may say that we have enjoyed it.

Did you ever happen across Max O'Rell's definition of luck? It may serve as an answer to some of those who refer to freaks of fortune. "Luck means rising at 6 o'clock in the morning, living on a dollar a day if you can earn two, minding your own business, and not meddling with other people's. Luck means appointments you have never failed to keep, the trains you have never failed to catch. Luck means trusting in God and your own resources."

It is interesting to know the average length of life allotted to animals. An authority gives the following: Whale, 1,000 years; elephant, 400; swan, 300; tortoise, 100; eagle, 100; raven, 100; camel, 100; lion, 70; horse, 25 to 30; cow, 20; bear, 20; deer, 20; hog, 20; dog, 20; cat, 15; fox, 15; sheep, 10; squirrel, 8; rabbit, 7.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: To get rid of the skunk under your piazza, catch him in a box trap and chloroform him. An uncle of mine who lives in town has tried this method with success, and has not suffered from the consequences. I always enjoy reading Green's Fruit Grower.—S. E. Lockhart, Pa.

Teacher—"A rich man dies and leaves \$1,000,000 to eight nephews and nieces. What does each one get?"  
Scholar—"Automobiles, ancestors and appendicitis."—"Life."

## We will pay you \$100.00 PER MONTH

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AND  
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The SANTO Dishwasher washes, rinses and dries in 10 minutes. You couldn't break your dishes in 10 if you tried, and you don't have to soil your hands a particle.

Simply put in your dishes, turn a crank a few times and you are through. Think what a lot of time and hard work this saves you. It amounts to about 500 hours, or 50 days of 10 hours each, saved every year by this wonderful device. You can not afford to be without it.

The SANTO is the greatest of all home helps—used as often as your cook-stove. A very low price makes it easy to own. Write today for free booklet, whether you want to work for us or not.

SAMPLE WASHERS FREE TO AGENTS

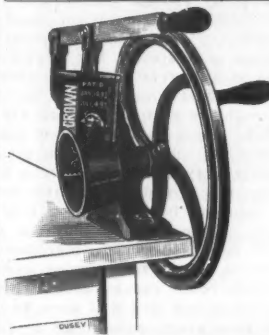
Send us your application today. Give age, number in family, and state how long you have lived in your community. Our great selling plan will make you successful from the start, without previous experience, and you will get your sample Washers Free. Address, PRINCE MANUFACTURING CO., Dept. 30 A, Chicago, Ill.



The SANTO Clothes Washer is better than all other washers combined. It is different from all others. It washes up to 50 pieces spotlessly clean in only 6 minutes.

Nothing in the SANTO to wear or tear your clothes or tie them into a knot. It takes out the dirt by compression and suction, and is the only washer made that washes delicate lace fabrics without damage. Washes everything perfectly—positively without rubbing.

The SANTO is made entirely of metal and will last a lifetime. You don't know what a perfect washer is like until you try the SANTO. Our free booklet tells all about this wonderful washer. Write for it.

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MAKES EGGS

Bone mills for cutting green bone or grinding dry bones, shells, grit, etc., for poultry purposes.

Send for catalogue and descriptive circulars.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO.,

Poultry Dept.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Here is Your  
Opportunity

There is no place in all Texas where greater opportunities exist than in the territory which lies between the Trinity and Brazos rivers. For over 300 miles these two rivers flow parallel to each other, about 70 miles apart, forming a wonderfully fertile region, known as the Trinity and Brazos Valley. This rich district lies right

## In the Heart of Texas

with rich lands and prosperous towns on all sides of it. Within the past few months the Trinity & Brazos Valley Ry. has been built through the very centre of this fertile valley, connecting Dallas and Ft. Worth on the North with Houston and Galveston on the South, and giving the territory along the line a direct railroad to four large markets, which it has needed to develop its great resources. Land in this valley varies in character from the finest black waxy land, capable of growing enormous crops of staples like cotton, corn, wheat, etc., to the light, sandy soils, which produce fruits and vegetables in great abundance. At present these lands can be bought at from \$5 to \$40 an acre, according to character and location, but, with direct railroad transportation and the large number of settlers buying up the land, the price will not long remain so low. Don't you want a farm in

## The Trinity and Brazos Valley

at a quarter to a half of its real value? Think of getting land at these prices in The Heart of Texas. It is a chance that will come but once in a lifetime. Don't let it slip by. Investigate.

Take advantage of one of the low-rate excursions on the Rock Island-Frisco Lines, only \$20 from St. Louis or Kansas City, \$25 from Chicago, to any point in the Trinity and Brazos Valley and return.

If you would like to read something about the opportunities open to you in the Trinity and Brazos Valley write for my book on Texas. You will find it full of good, reliable information. I will send you one, without cost, if you will give me your name and address.

The Rock Island-Frisco Lines have no land for sale and are only interested in getting good, energetic settlers for the desirable, but unoccupied, lands along their roads. I have chosen several specific sections, where conditions are especially favorable for new settlers, and am advertising their advantages. If you would prefer some other section than the Trinity and Brazos Valley, look for my advertisements in other issues of this paper, or write me for specific literature about the section you are most interested in.



JOHN SEBASTIAN, Passenger Traffic Manager, Rock Island-Frisco Lines,  
1200 La Salle Station, Chicago, or 1200 Frisco Bldg., St. Louis

## Special Cut Price to Green's "Folks."

Every M. & G. blade is hand-forged from razor steel, file tested, warranted. This cut is exact size of 75c. strong knife. To start you we will send you one for 48c; 5 for \$2, post-paid. Best 7-inch shears, 60c. This Knife and Shears, \$1.00. Folding, 35c; grafting, 25c. Fruit shears, 25c. Send for 80-p. free list and "How to Use a Razor."

MAHER &amp; GROSH CO., 643 A STREET, TOLEDO, OHIO.



## A Wife's Message

**I Cured my Husband OF DRINKING I Will Help You CURE YOURS**

My husband was a hard drinker for over 20 years and had tried in every way to stop, but could not do so. I at last cured him by a simple home treatment, which anyone can give, even secretly. I want everyone who has drunkenness in their home to know that it can be cured and stopped, and if you write to me I will gladly tell you just what the remedy is. I will also send you without cost my little book "The Story," which tells you of my sorrow and unhappiness and how this simple remedy brought peace, comfort and prosperity again to my home. I am prompted to make this offer in return for my restored happiness, and I will gladly send you this valuable information if you will but write me today. My address is Mrs. Margaret Anderson, 441 Home Ave., Hillburn, New York. As I have nothing to sell, I want no money.

## Pain Paint

Return this with 50 one-cent stamps and I will mail you a bottle of Pain Paint. Pain Paint stops pain instantly; removes Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, in one minute; cools faster than ice; burns will not hurt; spontaneous relief in four times a day kills Dyspepsia. Sold 40 years by agents. **M. L. WOLCOTT, Wolcott Building, New York.**

## CONSUMPTION

BRONCHITIS and CATARRH CURED.....FREE

TRIAL TREATMENT OF CONCORD INHALATION (California's marvelous discovery) sent to any one afflicted with Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, or any nose, throat or lung trouble, to prove that a cure can positively be made at home, without change of climate, loss of time or stomach dosing.

CONDOR INHALATION quickly and directly reaches the affected parts and permanently cures pain in chest or between shoulder blades, raising matter, constant spitting, lingering colds, hoarseness, chronic coughs, tickling in throat, loss of taste and smell, flushed cheeks, night sweats, chills, fever, hemorrhage, foul breath, stuffed nose, head noises, sneezing, shortness of breath, choking, gasping, wheezing, loss of vitality, strength, weight, etc.

Inhaled through mouth or nose, the heated, medicated vapor arises from burning pastilles penetrates to every nook and corner of the air passages and lungs, dissolves and rebuilds ulcerated tissues, loosens and raises mucus, destroys and ejects poison germs, heals lung cavities, affected nasal passages and bronchial tubes, and restores health.

Write today, mentioning your disease, and we will send you free of charge, Trial Treatment, 48-page illustrated Book and information about how to get well. **CONDOR CURE CO., Dept. 10 L, Los Angeles, Calif.**

## FITS CURED

THIS TREATMENT FREE.

Have you tried in vain to find a cure for your affliction. If so, let us send you a \$2.50 treatment of our wonderful remedies free as a test. This free treatment alone cures many. Give it a trial and note the great change in your condition. Address: **DR. PEERLES INSTITUTE OF HEALTH, 114 Madison St., Battle Creek, Mich.**

Enlarged Prostate Gland.—This is the cause of difficult and painful urination in men over fifty years old. The treatment is simple. No medicine necessary. A friend has been relieved at an expense of hundreds of dollars. We will send you his method and thirty years' experience on receipt of 25 cents. French flexible catheters, best of all, sent postpaid for 70 cents each. Address Green's Fruit Grower, Rochester, N. Y.

## A LIFE CURE

for Varicocele. My latest methods surpass anything I have ever found. Most cases cured in 10 to 60 days. No pain, no danger, no experiments. Afflicted persons want cures—not experiments. My specialty is varicocele, rupture, stricture and urinary diseases. Illustrated book and particulars free, in person or by letter. **G. ALLEN ROWE, R. D., 60 NIAGARA ST., BUFFALO, N. Y.**

## PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

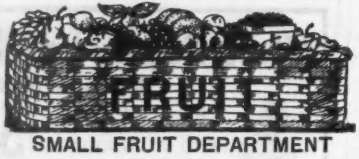
Clears and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and \$1.00 at Druggists.

## ASTHMA

I want to tell all who are afflicted with asthma what cured me after 40 years of suffering. Send your name and address and learn of something for which you will be grateful the rest of your life. **G. F. ALEXANDER, 461 Exchange St., Portland, Me.**

## ALL THREE FREE

To introduce our goods we will send this beautiful stone set, engraved **MELBA DRESS PIN SET** of three pieces, **ABRO-LUTELY FREE**, to any one sending to us their name and address. **ALDEN MFG. CO., 262 BABIN ST., PROVIDENCE, R. I.** Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.



## Advice to a Beginner in Fruit Culture.

Dear Sir: I do not advise the setting of strawberry plants in the fall for market purposes, though for the home bed fall planting is sometimes desirable. Spring is the best time for setting a commercial patch and the earlier in the spring the better if the soil is dry enough to work. By setting plants this fall you would not get fruit enough next year to pay for the extra expense, as plants cost nearly twice as much in the fall as in spring.

I advise you to see some practical fruit grower in your locality, get him to walk over your little six-acre farm and advise you; such advice would be far better than any I could give you at this distance. Old sod ground or pasture land would not be good for planting strawberries next spring, but if you desire to set strawberries there the ground should be plowed immediately, so that the sod would be rotted, as there are so many white grubs in sod ground which eat off the foliage and destroy the strawberry plants. My advice to all who lack experience is to go slowly on the start.

I send you my booklet telling how I started. I advise you to plant a few black and red raspberries, blackberries and currants, also strawberries aiming to grow your own plants, although for the first few years you will have to buy some. It is a great advantage to have blackcaps and strawberry plants growing on your own place since they can be set at the most favorable time when your ground is ready and without disturbing the roots. Blackberry and currant bushes you have to buy more largely as you will also red raspberry plants on the start.

I could not attempt to block off your ground further than to suggest that you have a roadway around the entire plantation with a roadway through the center so that you can get to all parts of the farm over these roadways. I would not plant over an acre of strawberries the first year and possibly not over half an acre. Set 1,000 black cap raspberries; 500 to 1,000 red raspberries; 500 to 1,000 blackberries and the same number of currants, and 5,000 to 10,000 strawberry plants; the first year devote part of your attention to ordinary farm crops and poultry. Borrow money to pay for the farm on the lowest rate of interest possible and on as long time as possible. Practice close economy and have a realizing sense of your need of information. Many people cannot transplant small fruits and make them live, not having the necessary skill and experience. If you lack skill try to hire some one to help you in planting.—C. A. G.

## Currant Culture.

Currants are perfectly hardy and may be planted in fall or spring, says Professor Sickner in his essay. A cool moist location is best for this fruit, and for this reason it succeeds admirably when planted by a stone wall or fence, being benefited by partial shade. Plant in rows four feet apart, and the plants three feet apart in rows. Keep the ground mellow and free from weeds and grass, using fertilizers copiously. Mulching is necessary for the best returns; as soon as the leaves turn yellow and begin to fall, with a pruning knife remove all the wood and cut back the young shoots a third of their length, cutting to the ground enough of those to admit air and light into the bush freely. An excellent position is in the rows of young orchard trees.

One nursery man in Kansas says for 1906, like all other fruit the past season, the currant outdid itself. We had the largest crop we ever knew to be produced in this section. Every variety yielded a good crop and prices were profitable; heavy soil is the best. No crop will yield so great returns for so little labor as the currant.

Vice-President S. D. Willard, of New York, says the currant is the most valuable of the small fruits.

Charles A. Green says: In order to grow currants, we must take them out into the open field, where they have plenty of room to catch the sunshine, dews and showers, where the horse and cultivator can pass between the rows, where the pruner can readily look around the bush on every side, where the fruit picker can gather the fruit without embarrassment, where fertilizer can be plentifully supplied,

and where those large, fat, round globes of fruit, so attractive in the market, swell out until they almost burst themselves with fatness.

## Planting Strawberries.

Mary Rogers Miller, formerly lecturer on nature study at Cornell university, in a recent article gives some advice about strawberry planting and culture. She says:

"You can grow better strawberries than you can buy for two reasons. In the first place they are fresher and therefore freer from unripeness or decay. In the second place, you can choose the varieties that have the highest flavor, for the last quality is usually associated with a berry that is too soft to send to market.

"The largest and best strawberries I ever saw or tasted were those grown by Mr. George T. Powell, of New York, who has an international reputation for high quality fruit. At the height of the season when ordinary strawberries cost only ten cents a quart, Mr. Powell was getting twenty-nine cents a quart net for these at his back door. If you have never seen an acre on which \$400 has been spent to put it into condition to bear ten thousand quarts of strawberries, you will find it hard to believe that every plant averaged more than a hundred berries. Yet I saw a record plant which was said to have borne 244 berries!

"Wouldn't you like to know how to grow such berries? I wanted to and I took full notes of Mr. Powell's method. I have tried it for several years with satisfaction, but I cannot claim to have raised such enormous berries, for I was not willing to spend a small fortune on fertilizers and manures, even though I knew I should get my money back when the crop came. Indeed, I see no reason why the suburbanite should strive after berries two inches or more across. But I like very much one of the main features of Mr. Powell's system, which is growing each plant in a hill by itself, instead of letting the plants spread into a wide mat. If you will follow these directions faithfully I can promise you a fair degree of Mr. Powell's success.

"The good old way is to set out strawberry plants in May, when they cost only \$1.50 a hundred. They will give you a crop thirteen months after setting. But how about the year when you have so much else to do in May that you forget the strawberry bed? The nurserymen have shown us how to remedy that defect in our gardens; and they'll give us our crop next June just as if we hadn't forgotten. They all issue midsummer catalogues devoted almost entirely to strawberry plants, pot-grown strawberry plants to be set out in July and August."

## Why Strawberries Are Strawberries.

Many persons have wondered how strawberries got their name. They have been so called by Anglo-Saxon people for hundreds of years, but no corresponding name for them appears in other languages. On the contrary, their fragrance mainly is set forth in the names by which they are called in non-English speaking lands. The old Anglo-Saxon form was "strewawberige." It seems probable that the "straw" is the long stem of the vine, which runs along the ground. Some have thought, however, that in ancient times the Anglo-Saxon berry hunters brought the berries home or sent them to market upon straws. The explanation that the word is a corruption of "strawberry," due to the running habit of strawberry vines, is believed to be erroneous.—Kansas City "Journal."

The fact that straw is used to protect the plants in winter may have given the name to strawberries.—C. A. Green.

## A Watermelon Party.

A watermelon party is a novelty to most people, says "Harper's Bazar." For this it is well to choose a moonlight night, and have a straw-ride precede the "party" proper, which consists only in having a table loaded with fruit set out under an arbor or a great tree, a huge watermelon arranged for the piece de resistance in the middle, and about it all sorts of fruits, each kind by itself, yellow peaches, white, black, and red grapes, red and white raspberries, purple and yellow plums, and scarlet-cheeked pears; paper napkins, wooden plates and fruit-knives are passed, and finger bowls are in plenty on the table half hidden by fruit leaves.

## HE REMEMBERS.

I remember, I remember  
The house where I was shorn;  
The hallowed place where little lambs  
Come peeping in at morn;  
The playful bears, and friendly bulls  
Who wisely counseled me,  
And where I bought at 88,  
And sold at 23.

## Brainerd & Armstrong's NEW EMBROIDERY BOOK FOR 1908

JUST PUBLISHED



## FREE

This Tinted Hair Receiving Linen, with instructions for embroidering and finishing. Given until Feb. 1, 1908, to every embroiderer sending 16c. for our NEW EMBROIDERY BOOK. The book is just off the press—the latest and best book on Embroidery. Over 140 pages; hundreds of illustrations. Complete instructions. Diagrams for beginners. Features of special interest: Colored Plates of Double Roses, Cateplices, Dollies, Soft Cushions, etc., in the new popular Wallachian, Biedermeier, Leipzig, Shadow, Equester and Mountaineer Embroidery; Delicate Christmas Novelties. 16c. pays for book and postage. One Hair Receiving Linen given FREE. Additional linens are 6c. each. Be sure and ask for FREE HAIR RECEIVING LINEN in your letter. Book will reach you in one envelope and Free Hair Receiving Linen in a separate envelope. Address: **The Brainerd & Armstrong Co., 37 Union St., New London, Conn.**

## Farmers' Sons Wanted

with knowledge of farm stock and fair education to work in an office, \$600 a month with advancement, steady employment, must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each state. Apply at once, giving full particulars. **The Veterinary Science Association, Dept. 12, London, Canada.**

## I Cured My Rupture

## I Will Show You How To Cure Yours FREE!

I was helpless and bed-ridden for years from a double rupture. I wore many different kinds of trusses. Some were tortures, some positively dangerous, and none would hold the rupture. The doctors told me I could not cure it without a surgical operation. But I fooled them all, and cured myself by a simple method which I discovered. Anyone can use it, and I will send the cure free by mail, postpaid, to anyone who writes for it. Fill out the coupon below and mail it to me today.

## Free Rupture-Cure Coupon

**CAPT. W. A. COLLINGS, Box 13, Watertown, N. Y.**  
Dear Sir:—I wish you would send me your New Discovery for the Cure of Rupture.  
Name.....  
Address.....

## DON'T DROP DEAD

AS hundreds are daily doing who either do not know that they have heart disease or are not aware that it can now be cured by using Dr. Kinsman's Heart Tablets. If you have any of the following symptoms write at once to the doctor, who will send to you by mail, postpaid, a box of his celebrated Tablets for trial, free of charge: Fluttering, Palpitation, Skipping Beats, Shortness of Breath, Tenderness, Numbness or Pain in left side, Dizziness, Fainting Spells, Spots before the eyes, Sudden Starting in sleep, Nightmare, Hungry or Weak Spells, Oppressed Feeling in chest, Choking Sensation in throat, Painful to lie on left side, Cold hands and feet, Difficult Breathing, Dropsy, Swelling of feet and ankles, Neuralgia around the heart. Address Dr. F. G. KINSMAN, Box 977 Augusta, Me.

## ECZEMA ITCH & TETTER

Treatment worth \$1.00 FREE

To Try Send your name and address for our \$1.00 treatment, the greatest cure in the world for Eczema and all Skin and Scalp troubles. Use as directed, if benefited send \$1.00; if not you owe us nothing. **Grace Medical Co., 145 Phillips Block, Des Moines, Ia.**

## SHAVE YOURSELF

Those Whiskers will come off with pleasure if you have one of our

## "Hamburg ground Razors"

with a written guarantee to stay SHARP one year.

\$2.00 and ten names and addresses of shavers brings the Razor to you at once.

\$2.50 without addresses, postpaid. Send for it TODAY, the quicker the happier you will be.

**WETZEL & STEPHENS, Ellistone Bldg., Cleveland, O.**

## We Will Make You Prosperous

If you are honest and ambitious write us today. No matter where you live or what your occupation, we will teach you the Real Estate business by mail; appoint you Special Representative of our Company in your town; start you in a profitable business of your own, and help you make big money at once. Unusual opportunity for men without capital to become independent for life. Valuable book A 47 and full particulars free. Write today. Address nearest office. **NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE REALTY CO., Phelps Bldg., Scranton, Pa. Burden Bldg., Washington, D. C. Delger Bldg., Oakland, Calif. Athenaeum Bldg., Chicago, Ill.**





HEALTH DEPT.

A Diet.

They tell me not to eat  
A quantity of meat  
Or I will die!  
They tell me not to drink.  
I say I won't and wink  
The other eye!

They tell me not to smoke,  
I say I won't (in joke),  
And yet I do!  
They tell me that to take  
Iced water's a mistake  
Which is quite true!

—New York "Sun."

Why Fruit Acids Are Wholesome.  
Written for Green's Fruit Grower.

Fruit acids destroy all kinds of disease germs. This answers the question, why our fruits are promoters of health. Disease germs are ever present in the mouth, throat, stomach and bowels. If these germs can be destroyed by such agreeable medicine as fresh apples, peaches, pears, grapes, strawberries and raspberries, blackberries, currants and other similar fruits, why should we not partake of them freely, thus avoiding doctors' bills? Remember that it is easier to keep well than to get well after you are once sick.

This does not mean to infer that you should stuff yourself with fruit at all hours of the day or night; some people can eat fruit in this way, but most of us should eat our fruits at meal time or before or after meals.

It is good practice to keep lemons upon the table continually, and on rising in the morning squeeze a teaspoonful of lemon juice into a glass of water and drink it as soon as you get out of bed; two or three times a day drink a glass of water into which has been placed a teaspoonful of lemon juice. Lemon juice purifies the water by destroying the germs of disease that may be contained in the water, and more than this, when we drink this lemon juice, diluted by water without sugar, we destroy the germs of disease which are in our systems. One reason why rural people are more healthy than city people is that they eat more fruit.

But there are other reasons why fruits are healthful. They are easily digested. If we eat fruit at meal time we are not so inclined to over-eat such foods as meat and greasy substances.

Cause of Appendicitis.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower.

A great scare was caused a few years ago by the announcement that in connection with eating grapes the swallowing of grape seeds was the cause of appendicitis. This charge against grape eating has been disproved, as no grape seeds have ever been discovered in the appendix. Thousands of people, however, refrain from eating grapes on account of the above scare. Grapes are healthful and nourishing food and should be eaten freely. Personally I will say that I do not swallow seeds of the grape, but most people do, and are not injured thereby. Years ago it was claimed that tomatoes were the cause of cancer. This alarmed many people, who stopped eating tomatoes, though very fond of them. Later it has been discovered that tomatoes are wholesome and are not the cause of cancer.

Recently a new theory has been brought forward which assumes that particles of iron which wear off from the rollers of improved flouring mills, mingled with fine flour, is the cause of appendicitis. This, however, is not proved and the charge is liable to be laid aside like other abandoned theories. I do not believe it possible that particles of iron wear off from the steel rollers of the flouring mills larger than atoms of dust, and these, if there be any, could not do injury.

Work When Sick.—It is pointed out that nearly one-half of the patients treated at the Institute followed some occupation while undergoing treatment, because their poverty would not admit of their not doing so. This fact arouses this observation: Is society doing its duty by these people? Sick horses are not permitted to work and sick cats are carefully sought out and humanely cared for. Sick brothers and sisters, however, not only are permitted, but are compelled to work even at laborious occupations. How strange that there are no societies for the prevention of cruelty to human beings! But there is a saying by Sir Andrew Clark, a former distinguished surgeon and scientist of London, which is worth committing to memory: "Work in spite of yourself, for it will promote health, and make a habit of work, and

when the habit of work is formed it will be transformed into the love of work; and at last you will not only abhor idleness, but you will have no happiness out of the work which then you are constrained from love to do."

This is unquestionably the experience of nearly all habitual mental workers, and especially those who have become greatly successful through strenuous and prolonged effort.

Hot and Cold Water.

The reason that many people have bad complexions or rough skins is that they do not know how to use hot and cold water and soap to the best advantage, says the Indianapolis "Star." A little attention to this matter will make a great deal of difference in the texture and clearness of the skin.

These two principles are to be remembered: Hot water opens the pores and cold water closes them. To wash the face properly, first wring out a wash cloth in hot water and hold it against the face, repeating this several times. This opens the pores. Then take a small piece of flannel—old flannel, if possible—and dip it in hot water in which a little borax has been dusted. Lay this flannel cloth on the hand and rub some soap on it. Rub this to a lather with the fingers before applying it to the face, as if applied directly, the soap will clog the pores. Then rub the face thoroughly with the flannel cloth. By this the pores are cleansed. Then again put the wash cloth in hot water and wash out the soap from the face, taking care to do this carefully so that no soap remains on the skin.

Then soak the cloth with cold water and hold it on the face so as to close the pores up. A little pure alcohol, not wood alcohol, may be applied to skin once or twice a week, after washing, with very good results.

If the skin is treated in this way it will always look fresh and have a soft, natural color, and will never look in any way oily, or shiny, but will show a smooth, velvety surface, and have a clean and attractive appearance.

Imagination as a Cure.

It is conceded by scientists that imagination has much power as a curative agent. A concrete example occurred in the experience of Sir Humphrey Davy. A man suffering from paralysis went to him to be treated by electricity.

When the patient has seated himself, Davy, as a preliminary, placed a small thermometer beneath his tongue to take his temperature. The sick man thought that this was the instrument for curing him, and declared that he felt it run all through his system. Davy, curious to see what lasting effect the imagination would exert, did not undecieve the man, telling him to return daily to have the treatment repeated.

The man did as he was told, and daily sat in a chair with the end of a little thermometer tucked beneath his tongue. In a few days the paralysis was completely cured by the patient's own imagination.

More Imagination.—Faith in drugs was the subject under discussion when an elderly physician who had spoken against the practice of "dosing" by laymen told this story: "I had a patient once who complained of pains in her right arm. She was otherwise well and strong, and looked upon the little ache as nothing serious. Weeks after she had been to see me she met me and said that she used the liniment I gave her on her bad arm every night, and that when she did not use it, she could not sleep. One night she retired before making the application, but reached from the bed to her table, got her liniment bottle, gave her arm a good rubbing and felt better for it, and went to sleep. When she woke the next morning she discovered that she had grabbed the wrong bottle, and had applied copious doses of black ink. It did her as much good as my liniment."

Owing to the friction and pressure to which toe nails are exposed in all persons who wear boots or shoes there is a great tendency to thickening on the underpart of the free growth the portion of the nail that extends beyond the toe point. This thickened part sometimes gets pressed against the flesh and then very painful corns result. The preventive treatment is to keep the nails cut short and to remove the rather soft thickened parts with a blunt pocket knife or scissors blade.

Some say it is bacteria  
That makes our milk test bad,  
And that we must make war on them  
So buyers won't get mad.  
But I contend for cleanliness  
In words both strong and curt,  
For everything that gets in milk  
Is just plain dirt.

What 75 Cents Will Do!



It will bring you Green's Fruit Grower, Vick's Magazine, and Farm and Fireside, each a year, all for 75 cents.

FARM and FIRESIDE is a national semi-monthly, remarkable for variety and excellence. It is pure, bright and practical all the way through, teeming with all the latest and most reliable information that experience and science can supply. For suburban and rural residents it will be found well-nigh indispensable and no better proof of its popularity can be offered than its enormous circulation, which extends into every state and territory, each number being read by over two million readers.

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## Farm Fruit Possibilities.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower: Some farmers plant just one little selection of fruit trees during their lifetime, just one little orchard—no more. If you should call on one such farmer after he had grown somewhat old and gray, you would find that the old place also looked gray. The orchard might have a few old apple snags left, but mostly all are gone. Perhaps a few bushels of very poor apples still matured yearly for the old folks.

But the plums, grapes, pears, peaches, berries, sweet luscious, juicy fruits, how they would have liked to lavish their deliciousness all over that old place if they had only been planted and cared for.

Suppose, reader, that a man should plant one tree, just one, each of apple, plum, pear, peach, cherry and one grape every year, and select the newest and best varieties at an outlay perhaps of one dollar and a half, and suppose that he keeps that up for a number of years. Imagine now, if you can, the wonderful variety and plentifulness of his fruits throughout the season, after the trees began bearing. Picture in your mind the bulging apple bins in the fall, great big red apples, and yellow ones and all kinds! The cider and apple-butter, the grape wines and jellies, the canned cherries, pears, peaches, and berries! Then think of the cobbles and pies from Thanksgiving and Christmas clear on till fruit time the next season.

tiful. Here stand, near the road and on either side, several great spreading maples. Look at the front porch! Covered with honeysuckle and crimson rambler! Cool and inviting, isn't it?

We follow back the pretty winding walk between flower beds and through a well tended grassy yard. We come to some fruit, first in the rear yard, then in the garden and on into the orchard. Look at the loads of delicious fruits: Big red apples, large plums, pears, blushing peaches, great bunches of grapes, and blackberries. Cherries, raspberries and strawberries are gone, but there is the evidence that they were here.

Do you want this place? Luxuriant, pleasant, surrounded with plenty? At least it is exactly the kind of place I have. I am planting the best things I hear of every year. Are you?—Frederick J. Wright.

## Air as a Fertilizer.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: Every reader is searching for more fertility for the soil. Did it ever occur to you that there was an abundance of fertility in the air we breathe? One reason why plants, vines and trees will not flourish on wet land is that the moisture in the soil prevents the access of air to the roots of the plants. The roots in this wet soil are deprived of the food contained in the air, therefore if the roots of the plants do not perish they are feeble.

It needs no argument to convince you



View of Baldwin apple orchard, planted on what was but a few years ago forest land in Massachusetts.

Yet this is a practical thing, and really what a man ought to provide for. It is strange indeed, how very few farmers take any full advantage of the fruit possibilities of their farms. Don't they know that great plenty and variety of fruit, so arranged as to have some kind in bearing continually from spring until late fall, make a constant source of ready cash, as well as an inestimable addition to the table?

They have the land, plenty of room, and soil just itching for the roots of young trees. Why not, O man, why not! To plant is to simply accept a never failing offer of nature. The soil is waiting for you. What an easy thing it is to plant, if but a half dozen trees each fall, the price of one bushel of apples!

I wish every man who owns an acre of land loved to plant and grow fruit as I do. If he did, then every year he would secure some choice varieties, set out the young trees, and watch them grow, cultivate, trim, actually fondle, and from the third to fourth year what exquisite delight and satisfaction to greet the first sweet buds, watch them blossom out and the fruit appear, and pluck the first splendid, delicious ripe samples!

I myself really buy so many fine fruit trees that I hardly know where to put them all. But when the trees mature what a paradise I have!

Let us consider tree planting from the standpoint of farm value. Let us drive through the country and look for a desirable place to purchase. There is one. Good land, yes very rich. But really the house needs a little paint. Somehow, the yard seems uncommonly bare; much bare ground. Why, not a shade tree! There's one old apple tree and one old snag—not another fruit tree; no vines, or shrubbery; weedy back yard. Any good features about the house and yard? Verily, not one. Lonesome, forsaken looking. Do you want this place? No, not this one.

Now here is another. Good rich land also. A nicely rounded hedge incloses the lawn. There is a pleasant stretch of green sward. At each side are shrubs, the ornamental hydrangea and lilac. And there are several clusters of rose bushes, in full bloom, fragrant and beau-

tiful. Here stand, near the road and on either side, several great spreading maples. Look at the front porch! Covered with honeysuckle and crimson rambler! Cool and inviting, isn't it?

Now the question arises, how can we feed our plants, vines and trees more freely with the air that surrounds us? The answer is by keeping the soil well drained, loose and friable so that the air will enter to a greater or less degree; in any event no matter how hard it may be, if the soil is loose and friable the air will enter far more freely and the plants, vines and trees will make far greater growth. This is the reason why humus in the soil is so desirable and why the application of sand or muck to heavy clayey soil is so helpful, and the reason why the application of coal ashes to heavy soil adds so greatly to the growth of plants therein.—E. J. B.

Reply and Correction by Professor H. E. Van Deman.—Trees do not take in nitrogen or anything else from the air. They take up water with minerals in solution, and nitrogen in combination with other elements after it has been confined with them. Some trees have their roots always submerged in water and yet flourish, and many others are in water a good part of the time. The above theory is only partly correct. The air is needed by the roots of most trees and plants and they should have it. The bacteria that collect nitrogen live in humus and they need air badly. The leaves gather the carbon from the air, the bulk of all woody vegetation.—H. E. Van Deman.

Apples Wanted in Texas.—A man from Texas has been spending considerable time at Rochester, N. Y., looking over our large apple orchards. His object in coming here is to buy 25,000 barrels of apples. His plan is to ship these apples by steamship from New York to Galveston, Tex. He says that steamships go back almost empty. They desire apples for ballast, therefore, the freight on 25,000 barrels from New York city to Galveston, Tex., will be very light.

## SCALECIDE

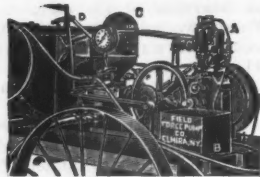
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IN PRIZES

A number of publishers have combined to give away Forty Prizes, valued at one thousand dollars, to the forty people sending in the most subscribers to their papers. We have made arrangements to give our subscribers a chance to take advantage of this magnificent offer. The prizes are as follows:

- 1st Prize.—A Beautiful Upright Piano, elegantly finished, in Mahogany or fancy Burl Walnut, with all modern improvements, one of which enables the performer to imitate at will, nearly every stringed instrument. Value \$500.00.
- 2nd Prize.—A new model, high grade Ball Bearing Sewing Machine, value \$40.
- 3rd Prize.—Sewing Machine, same as above but not quite as highly finished; value \$35.
- 4th Prize.—Newest Model Talking Machine, finished with large 18-inch horn; value \$30.
- 5th Prize.—Talking Machine, same as above, but little smaller horn; value \$25.
- 6th Prize.—Ladies' or Gentlemen's Gold Filled Watch, warranted, with either Elgin or Waltham movement; value \$20.
- 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th Prizes.—Solid Silver Watch, with fine American movement; value each \$15, total \$60.
- 11th to 20th Prizes.—Beautiful Smyrna Rug, about 6x9 feet; value each \$10, total \$100.
- 21st to 40th Prizes.—Genuine Cuckoo Clock, about 6x9 inches, with double weight and warranted good timekeeper; value each \$4, total \$80.

## GRAND TOTAL \$1000.00

The above forty prizes will be given to the forty persons sending in the greatest number of clubs. All club raisers must include all of the papers named below, although the papers in each club may be sent to different addresses if so desired. The club is as follows:

Green's Fruit Grower, Regular price, 50c.	
Vick's Magazine, " " 50c.	\$2.00 Club Price, <b>\$1.25</b>
Am. Poultry Advocate, " " 50c.	
The Busy Bee, " " 50c.	

Remember you get all the above papers one year for only \$1.25, whether sent to one address or to different addresses, but each club must contain ALL the above papers.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE PRIZES, we will give premiums named below, to club raisers, whether they receive one of the above grand prizes or not. These premiums will be sent to the club raisers at once, on receipt of the clubs.

For Three Clubs, you may have your choice of a handsome 24-inch Linen Center Piece; Silver Plated, Gold Lined Child's Cup; Stamping outfit, consisting of 30 perforated patterns and designs; Six Hemstitched Genuine Linen Handkerchiefs, or a box of Fine French Paints with utensils.

For Five Clubs, your choice of a Large Beautiful Doll, fully dressed; Ladies' Pearl Shirt Waist Set, consisting of four pieces of genuine mother-of-pearl, silver plated trimmings; Hot Water Bag; Fine English Steel 4½-inch Buttonhole Scissors, with adjustment attachment; Tapestry Sofa Pillow Top, with beautiful design woven in the cloth; Four Blade, Pearl Handle Pocket Knife, or Large Telescope about four feet in length, with fine lenses.

For Ten Clubs, your choice of a Handsome Imported Lace Stock Collar, all sizes and two inches in width, with four-inch tab in front; Real Gold Plated Neck Chain, 21 inches in length, with plain heart-shaped locket, warranted to wear for years; Fine Sterling Silver Thimble, handsomely engraved; Rolled Gold Bracelet, elaborate beautiful design; Daisy Air Rifle; Buster Brown Camera, using films 2½x3½; Boys' or Girls' Nickel Plated, Stem Winding Watch, guaranteed to keep good time.

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Remember you get these premiums in addition to the chance of competing for the forty grand prizes. These will well pay you for your trouble in getting these subscriptions, and you never can tell how few clubs will get the handsome piano offered. This piano and other prizes will be given, even if the highest number of clubs sent in by one person should be only twenty or twenty-five. Should two or more prize-winners send in the same number of clubs, the cost of the prize will be divided. This offer expires January 1, 1908, and all competitors must send in a complete list of the clubs by the tenth of January, 1908, so that we may compare them with our records. Sample copies of any of the above papers will be sent to those desiring to get up clubs.

## HOW TO MAKE THE OLD FARM PAY.

Subscribe for this club of papers whether you compete for the above prizes or not. Your own order will count for one when selling this club. It makes no difference if you are already a subscriber to any of the above papers, we will credit you one year on each.

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And you have the papers throughout the year that will tell you how to make the old farm pay.

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# CORRESPONDENCE

## Fruit Growing Under Irrigation.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower: In Colorado where I live we raise all kinds of tree fruits adapted to this climate with good results. We find that too much water even by irrigating is disastrous. For instance a tree standing near the irrigation ditch will get too much water for its own good and for the fruit which it bears. Many people here who irrigate their orchards use too much water. When the ground gets hard they soften it with water, instead of by cultivation, which is the proper method. Our lands require just as much cultivation as lands in a rainy country.

I have sixty acres of young apple trees planted last spring. I am watering them, August 12th, for the third time. I have cultivated them six times.

With strawberries it is different, as the roots are nearer the surface. Strawberries must be watered every three or four days during the picking season. I do not know of anything that can be raised in a rainy country which we cannot raise here by irrigation if properly conducted. In western Colorado we grow the finest apples on earth, color, keeping qualities and everything else considered, yet we have no rain to speak of.—Harry M. Pierce, Colorado.

## Letter From Texas.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: As an appreciative reader of your excellent magazine, and being a fruit grower in the center of the greatest fruit growing section of Texas, and never having seen anything in Green's Fruit Grower from this land of, not only milk and honey, but the home par excellence of the strawberry, blackberry, peach, plum, pear, potato, pea, persimmon, fig, melons, and all kinds of garden and farm truck. The country where a man with forty acres and a mule can be independent, and live like a prince, is here. We have two large fruit canneries, besides many home canneries where the grower puts up his own fruit, by the thousands of cans, and finds ready sale for all he can raise. Also an up-to-date cotton gin, and box and crate factory. While we ship from three to twenty cars per day during the first season, there is not one-fifth of the land in cultivation.

Chickens and eggs are a paying proposition, as we have no winter to hurt them, and with a small flock the good wife can pay the grocery bill, and with a large one can keep even with the dry goods merchant. Not being in the arid region, irrigation is unthought of, and having pasturage the year round, the feed bill can be reduced to a minimum.—J. W. Kincaid.

## How I Paid for My Farm With Fruits.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower: My friend owned a farm near Sodus village of 160 acres. This farm has been in the family for several generations and was known as a fertile tract of land.

My friend in his later years planted about six acres of apple trees. Not long after this he sold the farm to an enterprising man.

This orchard has been productive, and from the start yielded many large and profitable crops, but the man who planted the orchard left it for the buyer of the farm to gather the largest profits. This man who bought the farm five years ago, has had several crops of fine apples from this orchard, and has paid for the farm with the revenue from his apples and other fruits grown upon the place, such as peaches, pears, plums, quinces, strawberries and raspberries.—B. I.

## Tragedy of a California Woodpecker.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: When acorns are plentiful they dig holes in pine bark large enough to hold an acorn by driving it in, always point first, for eating in cold weather.

When it is cold a dozen birds will crawl into one hole to keep warm. A nest of four were in an oak limb directly over my house, when mischievous boys came along and shot the old one while feeding her young. While berating the boys soundly for their perfidy, the little ones set up a cry most pitiful to listen to. Then a bird of like kind came from a distant tree, lighted at the hole in the limb, looked in, then through the tree top, then flew to a near tree and called k-a-r-r-k, k-a-r-r-h! several times. Then the birds flocked in hundreds from all directions, covering the limbs with outspread wings, and all jabbering chewick, chewick, chewick. Then after some fif-

teen minutes of such meeting they departed as silently as they came, all but one, and that one fed and raised the young birds to my great relief and surprise.—K. H. Keeney, Cuyahoga Co., O.

**Celery in Texas.**—From one crop of celery on one acre of ground, sets 4 inches in the drill and rows 3 feet apart, or 58,800 sets, I cleared over \$2,000 net. (I paid \$16 per acre for the land, partially improved, eight years ago.) It costs me about \$100 for commercial and barn yard fertilizer to bring an acre of celery to fruition in 60 days. It costs me about \$140 per acre to cultivate and market one crop of celery. I calculate that the total cost of producing an acre of celery is \$250. I sold my celery on an average of 8 cents a bunch, and on an average of 60c per dozen bunches. I have three acres in celery, produce four crops a year, and have ready sale for all I can gather; but as it matures very rapidly there is necessarily a great waste. If I could get plenty of labor at the nick of time, and had storage facilities I could grow much more per acre.—J. C. Hinton, Tex.

## My Experience.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower: I have been a merchant all my life (now 49), but my health having failed me, and after seeking other climates and getting no relief, I was advised by physicians to go to digging in the soil and this would, possibly, be the means of prolonging my life.

Two years ago, next April, we purchased an old, run-down farm, full of weeds, of forty-six acres. I expected, of course, I could make money in general farming, but after working for two seasons nearly day and night, and not making expenses, I have concluded to get into small fruits as quickly as I can. My place is adapted to fruit culture and we are well located as to markets.

Now, what am I to do, without funds to purchase my stock, and nothing from which I can realize on? There is a mortgage on my place and a few minor debts. Ten years of sickness lessened my supply of funds. I was twenty years at Sault Ste. Marie, where I have some good property, but it will be three or four years before I can realize from it, unless I should sell at a big sacrifice. To shorten up this story, I will say that I would like to put out, say four to five acres in small fruits, such as grapes, all kinds of berries, currants, besides rhubarb, etc. We are located conveniently to the best markets in the United States and are personally acquainted with many good dealers, in the mining and lumbering towns of the upper Peninsula of Michigan.—N. C. Morgan, Michigan.

Editor, Green's Fruit Grower: I observe that you offer \$5.00 for the best advice sent you for the improvement of your magazine. Did you ever have advice offered that was not "the best?" I myself can give you the best. First of all, don't take too much ad-

vice. If you should follow all the advice given, your paper would become too perfect for sublimary spheres and would need to be translated to higher worlds and issued to celestials, who don't pay cash, and you well know there would be no pleasure in running a paper if there was no money in it.

Secondly, be systematic. Your magazine is somewhat like hash, but it's the best hash I ever tasted. There would be advantage in a more vitalized system; when you set your table place the corn pone, hominy and johnny-cake together, so that when one is hungry for corn compounds and undertakes to spear a slice of mammy's corn pone, he won't land his pike in the daughter's angel-food. Practically, when the farmer finds the curculio ripping his grapes across the jugular vein, the codling moth stabbing his apples under the fifth rib, and the San Jose scale runs his boy out of the orchard, and he finds all the low-browed tribes of beetles sitting on the back fence chawin' terbacker and sassaparilla, and as he rushes to Green's arsenal to equip himself against the conspiracy, he doesn't want to bump his nose against a funny paragraph, or read a homily on the blessings of contentment or intrude on the sacredness of Aunt Hannah's lovers, or even to embrace the cheerful philosophy of Joe Cone. What he wants is to get after them "varmints." So pile the apples in the apple bin, the "taters" in the tater bin, (send the bugs to torment) and roll the "punkins" in the straw shed till the frost comes 'round.

Thirdly, institute a department to help family home life. Aunt Hannah's department is fine, but it is like giving instructions to the skirmishers while neglecting those who are doing real fighting on the firing lines. Tell us how to be happy though married, something that will give help in domestic difficulties.

You ask for one's experience in canvassing for Green's Fruit Grower. Let me say that in times past I have solicited for "Green's" and have taken some subscriptions; when I undertook to work for the "Grower" I thought I should take a million subscriptions—if the people held out. A frequent objection met with was "I haven't time to read it." (This was usually the excuse of idlers). An occasional objection was "too many children to support," in which case the solicitor kissed the babies all around and smuggled a few to the big girls. A never failing excuse was, "Taxes are so high." Wherever he found an intractable objector the solicitor displayed his "iron," took the objector by the throat, and explained to him that he could get Green's Fruit Grower for 30c.

Remember, brother, don't take too much advice, but go on giving us health, sunshine and hope.—Andrew M. George.

There are hundreds of men to-day who are richer than Monte Cristo ever dreamed of being.

## Gain a \$155 Course in Music—

for Yourself or for Your Child by Buying Your Piano on Our "One Cost" System.

Buy your piano of us direct and get the wholesale price yourself instead of paying the dealer's and the salesman's profits, and you can have a standard piano such as you want for your home, and at the same time, save from the price you expected to pay for a good piano, not less than \$155 for a course of music lessons. Write us today and learn how to get a good piano—better, maybe, than you thought you could afford—and a fine musical education for the price you would have to pay your dealer for the piano alone, or, if you now have a cheap piano, learn how you can exchange it for a genuine "Wing Piano." Tear off the coupon on this page and mail it to us at once. Our Book of Complete Information about Pianos will make you a better judge and more competent to examine pianos, no matter where you buy.

## You Can Have the Celebrated WING PIANO

—the piano that fine musicians praise so highly,—that everybody says has such a pure, rich, mellow tone—the piano that stamps your home as being well furnished and your musical taste as being discriminating—you can have one of these beautiful, rich pianos by buying on our "One Cost" selling system, at from \$55 to \$400 less than you would pay a dealer for the same quality. And if you wish, you can have your piano now and pay for it on easy instalments.

Do not buy a piano until you have learned our "One Cost" system of saving you the dealer's and salesman's commissions. You will be surprised how reasonably you can buy a good piano—a genuine Wing—when you get rid of all the Middleman's profits. Do not examine any pianos until you have read our book, "Complete Information about Pianos," because this book tells you how to judge a piano—its tone—its action—its workmanship—its finish. It is the most comprehensive guide to a satisfactory piano purchase ever published. Tear off the coupon and mail it to us now.

**Thinking of Buying a Piano?** Would you buy one if you found that you could get the celebrated Wing Piano at a price saving you from \$155 to \$200 on what you thought you would have to pay for such a make? Would you buy a good piano—a Wing—in place of your present one that you may have bought simply because you thought then you could not afford one like the Wing—if you found you could exchange direct with us on our "One Cost" system, at terms astonishing to you? Would you buy a piano if you found you could get a standard one—a Wing—with all the qualities that a Wing stands for, and all the pride of ownership that a Wing possessor feels—if you found you could get such a piano and a fine musical education for yourself, or for your child, at the same price your dealer would ask you for an equal quality of piano alone? Then write us at once about our "One Cost" system of selling, and we will tell you all about the great Wing Piano and how we save you enough money to get a fine musical education. Tear off the coupon and mail it now.

WING & SON, 355-357 West 13th St. NEW YORK  
Manufacturers of the Wing Pianos for 25 Years  
Founded 1885

**BE A LOCOMOTIVE FIREMAN** EARN \$100 TO \$185 A MONTH

Soon you will be an engineer and earn more. We teach you by mail. Only railway school in existence conducted by actual railway officials. Our students make good. Best roads represented. Positions guaranteed to those mentally and physically competent. Hundreds needed now. Write today for catalog, etc. The Weatherly Co., Chicago, Ill., Box 104, Freeport, Ill.

## NEW INVENTION. CLEANS CLOTHES WHILE YOU REST.

NO WASH BOARDS, WASHING MACHINES OR CHEMICALS. NO WASH DAY. NOTHING LIKE IT. NOT SOLD IN STORES.

**SEE HOW SIMPLE, different, easy.** Put on stove—add water, then soap, then clothes—that's all. In 5 to 8 minutes, clothes clean. Laundries clean clothes without rubbing—EASY WAY does same at your home. You can rest or read between batches. Dirt removed automatically except to move knob occasionally. Clothes cleaned while you get breakfast. With wash board you rub, then boil 20 to 30 minutes, then rub again. Or you boil, then tire yourself running heavy machine, which wears, tears and rubs the clothes—and afterward rub by hand anyway. The EASY WAY does alone in one operation the combined work of wash board, wash board and washing machine—less time, almost no labor—no injury to clothes.

EASY WAY creates energy by mechanical manipulation associated with hot water, soap and heated steam, and scalding vapor, utilized as a compound force, all contained in a closed compartment. Special operating arrangements.

Cleans woollens, flannels, blankets, colored clothes, as well as white goods, finest laces, curtains, bed clothes. Saves your time, fuel, labor, clothes, buttons. Saves your strength, looks, health, money.

WITH EASY WAY, 30, 40, 50 minutes cleans washing which before took entire day.

No rubbing, wear, tear or injury. No soggy, bad smelling, heavy wood—but all metal, sanitary, light in weight. Easily used, cleaned, handled—always ready. Child can use it—no experiment.

## USED BY THOUSANDS WHO PRAISE IT.

J. McGEE, Tenn., writes:—"One young lady cleaned day's washing by old method in one hour with Easy Way. Another in 45 minutes." E. CRAMER, Tex., writes:—"Gave Easy Way a thorough trial. After 10 minutes clothes nice and clean." ANNA MORGAN, Ill., writes:—"I washed a woolen bed blanket in Easy Way in just 3 minutes, perfectly clean." J. H. BARRETT, Ark., after ordering 38 Easy Ways, says:—"You have the greatest invention I ever heard of." L. W. MEYERS, Ga., says:—"Find check to cover one dozen Easy Ways. Easy Way greatest invention for womanhood, forever abolishing miserable wash day. Sells itself." L. BECK, Ga., writes:—"Enclose order. Easy Way as represented. Worked 4 days—have 15 orders." J. T. PEAY, N. C., says:—"Been out 2 days—sold 17, for which enclose order. Everybody is carried away that sees it work." C. O. GARRETT, O., writes:—"Showed Easy Way to 7 families, sold 6. Most wonderful and greatest invention." M. BOUCHER, Mass., writes:—"Enclose order for 75 Easy Ways. Everybody wants one—best business I ever had."

Price, only \$5.00, complete, ready to use—sent to any address. Not sold in stores. Order now. You won't be disappointed. Send postal card anywhere—full description, valuable information, testimonials—all free. Thirty days' trial. Guaranteed, everything proven, old house, responsible, capital, \$100,000.00.

Harrison Mfg. Co., 477 Harrison Bldg., Cincinnati, O.



Easy Way as seen by the Artist.

## BEST EVER HAPPENED FOR AGENTS, SALESMEN.

MANAGERS—MEN OR WOMEN—at home or traveling, all or part time—showing—taking orders—appointing agents. "EASY WAY" new. Nothing like it. World unsupplied—agents making big money. When operated, people stop, look, listen, crowd, push, squeeze, miss engagements, get excited—watch it as though a thing of life. 12 see-10 buy. Write today for special agent's plan. Act quick.

## DON'T BUY GASOLINE ENGINES

UNTIL YOU INVESTIGATE "THE MASTER WORKMAN," a two-cylinder gasoline, kerosene or alcohol engine, superior to any one-cylinder engine; revolutionizing power. Its weight and bulk are half that of single cylinder engines, with greater durability. Costs less to buy—less to run. Quickly, easily started. Vibration practically overcome. Cheaply mounted on any wagon. It is a combination portable, stationary or traction engine. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. THE TEMPLE PUMP CO., 1111 N. Dearborn and 15th Sts., Chicago. This is OUR FIFTY-FOURTH YEAR.



## Bonnetts.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower: Many a man has been hung on circumstantial evidence; even on evidence that was not half as conclusive as what we now have, that bonnetts are really more healthful than hats.

It is well-known that the sex which wears a form of head covering which encircles the head closely gets bald, while the sex which never wears a tight fitting band around the head never does. Isn't that good circumstantial evidence that tight fitting hats and caps have much effect in causing the baldness so conspicuous in all gatherings of men?

How can the hair grow if it has no blood to nourish it? How can the blood move naturally in the scalp when a tight band encircles the head?

The first mention that I find of bonnetts is in the Bible in Exodus 28:40, where they are a part of the costume of the priests and "are given them for glory and for beauty." There might be some doubt as to those head coverings being literally bonnetts if they were not so plainly described by Josephus as not encircling the head and yet hiding unseemly wrinkles in the forehead.

At present about the only existing representation of the bonnet tribe is the sun bonnet and that is regarded only suitable for females in this day and generation.

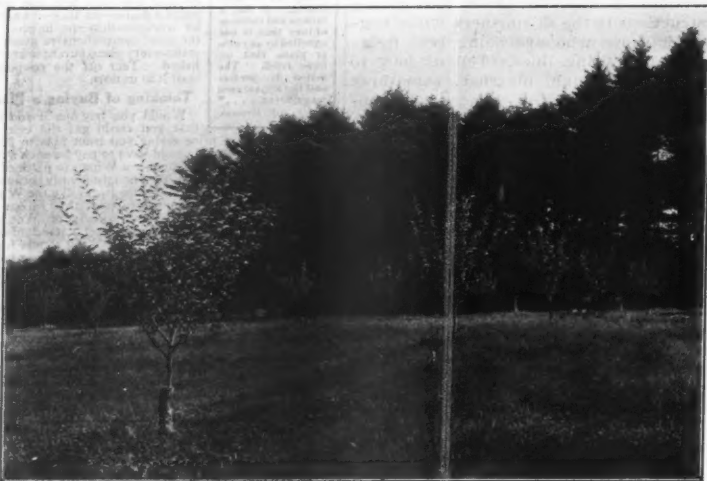
For cold weather a snug fitting hood would seem to be an ideal covering for one's head, giving equal and ample protection, healthful and comfortable; and

dollar and fifty cents, which please place to my credit. This will pay my subscription for two years longer. I will say that I get at least a dozen of various publications weekly; I find none which gives me more satisfaction or better information than Green's Fruit Grower. You are at liberty to publish this, if necessary.—W. J. McCann, Chairman of Ways and Means Placer Co. Development Association, and Chairman Board Horticultural Commissioners, Placer County, California.

I have been a reader of Green's Fruit Grower ever since the first volume in 1881. Have had this valuable magazine in my family for about twenty-five years and can heartily recommend it to every household.—E. D. Stone, Oklahoma.

## Soil Fertility.

When a crop of wheat yielding twenty bushels to an acre is harvested, about forty pounds of nitrogen per acre is removed, says the Kansas "Farmer." A good crop of oats removes fifty pounds and a crop of corn yielding sixty-five bushels per acre will remove not less than seventy-five pounds of nitrogen from each acre. Fertile soil is soil which contains a considerable amount of nitrogen in a form available as plant food. The great problem of the farmer is to find out how to maintain nitrogen in the soil. Snow and rain add a few pounds per acre each year. Likewise barn manure will supply considerable nitrogen, but one of the very best ways in which to add nitrogen to the soil and to



Four-year-old apple orchard planted by E. Cyrus Miller in Massachusetts.

yet it has been almost wholly discarded by this generation.

Most people seem to enjoy seeing females wearing sunbonnets at appropriate times and from all that we know and learn it is a healthful practice.

What there is about sunbonnets that makes their use objectionable for males is something the writer desires to know and understand. If they are useful and healthful garments their use should be encouraged. As a brand of effeminacy to wear one would in no sense equal that of the man who removes all the marks that a Creator put upon a man's face to distinguish him from a woman as often done now.—J. M. Hubbard, West Haven, Conn.

From the unconscious cocoon comes forth the living butterfly, bright and beautiful.

God has bestowed upon us this great gift—life; what an outrage, what an injustice to Him for us to forfeit this great gift to Satan to consume.

Remember the temple where dwells the Most High and keep it holy.

Let not your solitude be loneliness, but grandeur.

Lamenting for what we have not, we forget to rejoice over what we have.

With a glance of the eye, we may view the vast sky.

He is the good genius that initiates the four magic words—Health, Happiness, Home, Heaven.—L. M. B.

S. U. Frontman says: It is my opinion that farmers do not read quite so much in summer as in winter, except their favorite papers such as their county papers, church papers and farm and fruit journals. The dailies are not so much read. I take Green's Fruit Grower and have been a subscriber for about twelve years and I cannot leave one page of it unread summer or winter.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower,—Dear Sir: I enclose a money order for one

get it in such a shape that plants can best use it, is to raise a crop of clover, alfalfa or field peas. This class of plants has the peculiar and rare quality of gathering nitrogen from the air and storing it in the soil in small masses, which form upon the roots of the plants; furthermore the roots are vigorous and ramify through the soil in such a way that the nitrogen is well distributed. When these roots decay the nitrogen upon them remains in the soil so that it is no uncommon thing for a good crop of clover to leave thirty pounds of nitrogen per acre in the ground, and this amount will be doubled or trebled by a clover sod three years old. These facts simply stated must make it very apparent that clover should be an extensively cultivated crop upon the well kept farm.

Few persons realize that there are twenty-four different kinds of alcohol. About all the average man knows is "alcohol." He walks into a drug store and asks for a quart. The druggist, too often, alas, without asking what kind, wraps up a bottle of wood spirit, a poison, as we learned only a little while ago, obtained in the destructive distillation of wood. Physicians are notoriously careless in prescribing alcohol. One of the great surgeons on New York told a mother to bathe her crippled boy with a sponge soaked in alcohol. At the end of the year the poor little fellow was on his last legs. In utter ignorance the mother had been using methyl alcohol (wood spirit) all the time, and the child was poisoned.

## JOY.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by B. F. M. Sours.

Joy quivers on the breath of morn  
Athwart the eastern sky,  
The penciled rapture spreads and fades,  
And stars in glory die.  
Noon gives the full exultant tides  
Of day's victorious light,  
Waiting the cadences of eve  
To paint the splendor bright  
Above the western joy of things  
While every bird in gladness sings.

## ALL FREE

**My New Aluminum Eye Cup  
My Box of Medicine  
My Illustrated Book on the  
Care of the Eye and Ear  
DO NOT SEND ME ONE PENNY**

Either now or hereafter for this Aluminum Eye Cup, the Box of Medicine (5 Days' Treatment) and my complete treatise on the Eye and Ear. I want you to read my book as I believe it is without a doubt the best book of the kind published. Many people have paid from \$1.00 to \$2.00 for books that do not contain one-half the valuable information my book does. It is written in plain, everyday language so that all can understand and it contains valuable information about the cause and cure of Falling Eyesight, Cataract, Granulated Lids, Swims, Sore Eyes, Deafness, Head Noises, Ringing and Buzzing in the Head, Discharging Ears and Catarrh, etc. Write for a copy and judge for yourself. It will not cost you a single cent.

**FREE to Sufferers from Catarrh and Ear Troubles.** If you suffer from any of these serious and annoying diseases I will send you in addition (free of all cost) My Medicine for Ear Troubles, My Medicine for Catarrh (5 days' treatment) and My Eye and Ear Book.

**Write Today**

**MY EYE CUP FREE**  
to everyone afflicted with any Eye trouble. I care not whether you are suffering with the most serious and complicated disease of the Eye, whether you have inflammation of the Eyeball or Granulation of the Eye Lids, you should have one of my Eye Cups in your house for prompt and immediate use. It is the newest, up-to-date and most effective way of applying remedies to the Eye. It is worth \$5.00 to any sufferer. I will send you one without a cent of cost.

**MY MILD MEDICINE**  
Cannot Fail to Benefit the Eye. It makes no difference how good your eyesight may seem to be or how serious and complicated a case of eye trouble you may have. Its action used in washing with the Eye Cup is cleansing and soothing. This 5 days' treatment which I will send you free is exactly what I would charge a professional fee for, were you to come right into my private office and ask for treatment.

**3 GIFTS FOR YOU ALL FREE**  
Sit down right now and write me a letter for a post card will do so that I may send you my Aluminum Eye Cup, the 5 days' treatment and my Eye and Ear Book—ALL FREE. Sign your name plainly so that the package may not go astray.

**DR. F. G. CURTIS,**  
397 Gumbel Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

**WORTH \$2.00 TO ANY SUFFERER WITH EYE OR EAR TROUBLES**



## Personal to Rheumatics

I want to get a personal letter from every man and woman in America afflicted with Rheumatism, Lumbago or Neuralgia, giving me their full name and postoffice address, so I can send them **free** a full-sized, **One Dollar Bottle** of my Rheumatic Remedy. I want to convince every Rheumatic sufferer at my expense that my Rheumatic Remedy does what thousands of so-called remedies have failed to accomplish—**Actually and Permanently Cures Rheumatism.** I know it does, I am sure of it and I want every Rheumatic sufferer to know it and be sure of it, before giving me a penny profit. You cannot **soak** Rheumatism out through the feet or skin with plasters or cunning metal contrivances. You cannot **seize** it out with liniments, electricity or magnetism. You cannot **imagine** it out with mental science. **You Must Drive It Out.** It is in the blood and you must **Go After It and Get It.** This is just what Kuhn's Rheumatic Remedy does and that's why it cures Rheumatism. Rheumatism is Uric Acid and Uric Acid and Kuhn's Rheumatic Remedy cannot live together in the same blood. The Rheumatism has to go and it **does go for good.** My Remedy cures the sharp, shooting pains, the dull, aching muscles, the hot, throbbing, swollen limbs, and cramped, stiffened, useless joints and cures them to stay cured.

## I Can Prove It All To You

If you will only let me do it. I will prove much in **One Week's Time** if you will let me do it at my expense, if you will only sit down and write my Company to send you a dollar bottle **Free Of Charge.** I don't care what form of Rheumatism you have or how long you have had it. I don't care what other remedies you have used. If you have not used mine you don't know what a **real** Rheumatic Remedy will do. Read our offer and write to us immediately.

**A FULL-SIZED \$1.00 BOTTLE SENT FREE**

We want you to try Kuhn's Rheumatic Remedy, to learn for yourself that Rheumatism can be cured and we want no profit on the trial. A fair test and a just verdict is all we ask. If you like it and find it is curing your Rheumatism or Neuralgia, order more to complete your permanent cure and thereby give us our chance for profit. If it does not help you, no harm is done. We know what Rheumatism is, we know our treatment, know just how it works, and will take this chance. We do not send a small sample vial, containing about a thimbleful and of no practical value, but a full-sized bottle, selling regularly at drug-stores for **One Dollar Each.** This bottle is heavy and we must pay Uncle Sam to carry it to your door. We ask you to send us 25 cents to pay cost of packing and mailing case and postage and this full-sized One Dollar Bottle will be promptly sent you free, everything prepaid. There will be **nothing to pay** on receipt or later. No other Rheumatic Remedy has been or can be so offered. Don't wait until the valves of your heart are injured by Rheumatic Poison, but send today for this one dollar bottle free on trial. Only one bottle sent free to a family and only to those who have never before used this remedy. Address, immediately.

**KUHN REMEDY CO., DEPT. G., HOYNE & NORTH AVES., CHICAGO**



## Ornamental Trees

Write us and we will help you in selecting attractive and desirable varieties for your grounds.

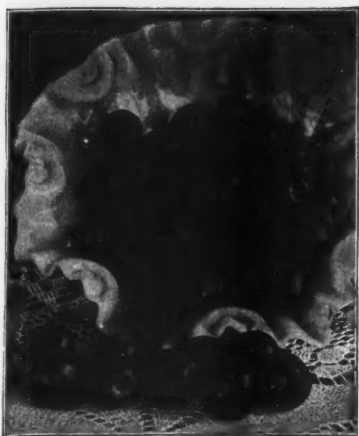
## OUR SPECIALTIES ARE

Hardy Catalpa, Sugar Maple, American Elm, Carolina and Lombardy Poplar Trees.

Flowering Shrubs, Vines and Roses, in a large assortment. Send for free illustrated catalog, and should you not find offered what you need write us for Special Prices.

**GREEN'S NURSERY CO. ROCHESTER, N. Y.**





Luscious Bitter Root Fruit.

Irrigation in Montana.

The National Irrigation Congress, which met in Sacramento, Cal., last month, attracted great attention from all thinking agriculturists and the outspoken personal interest of President Roosevelt in this great gathering has brought into timely prominence the entire subject of reclaiming the boundless leagues of arid, yet potential, lands in the great west. It appears therefore particularly appropriate that this present time should be chosen by the Bitter Root District Irrigation Co. to make announcement regarding the completion of their extensive project and to intimate that their land is now ready for purchasers, the page advertisement of the company being printed elsewhere in this issue.

The land in the Bitter Root Valley is undoubtedly the most fertile and productive of any of the well known valleys of the fruit region and when irrigated is capable of producing an astonishing revenue as is proven by land in this valley, which has been long under cultivation and which has made its owners rich and independent. The Bitter Root Valley is perhaps the best known of the high-class fruit regions of the west. The superlative quality and the unprecedented quantity of the fruit grown there has long been famous, and especially so in regard to apples, of which many varieties have there reached a pinnacle of perfection not elsewhere approached. It is in this valley that the McIntosh Red reaches its highest development. The lusciousness and keeping qualities of this apple have appealed strongly to epicures of the entire world, with the result that it sells at a higher price than any other. Many instances are on record where a single acre planted to the Red McIntosh apple has netted its owner from \$500 to \$1,000 and in some instances even more. A marked peculiarity of this valley is the fact that it is entirely free from insects of all descriptions. Fruit is grown absolutely free from blemish and a wormy apple is a thing unknown. The value of the crops which can be produced on one acre of irrigated Bitter Root Valley land is almost startling to a farmer accustomed to dry farming, yet there are authentic records to show that one acre of land has produced in this wonderful valley a sum of \$2,800.

Other authenticated returns are:

	Per Acre.	
Wealthy Apples	\$ 500.00	
McIntosh Apples	1,000.00	
Strawberries	500.00	
Transcendent Crab Apples	1,000.00	
Plums, per Tree	7.50	
Pears	1,700.00	
	Bu.	
	per	
Potatoes	500	
Wheat	65	
Oats	125	
	Tons	
	per	
Hay	4	
	Acre.	

The Bitter Root District Irrigation Co. is composed of a syndicate of prominent capitalists of Chicago, gentlemen of the highest standing in the commercial world whose holdings in the Bitter Root Valley amount to a princely domain of virgin land most unusually located as to desirability and of unsurpassed capacity as to productiveness.

The new lands thus made ready for cultivation by the completion of the canals of the Bitter Root District Irrigation Co. are being sold at a remarkably reasonable price in comparison with their extraordinary capacity for unusually high returns on the investment and it is strongly recommended to all interested that they ask for complete illustrated literature which will be promptly forwarded on request addressed to the general office of the company, Chicago Title and Trust Bldg., Room 500, 100 Washington street, Chicago.

In the House of Dreams.

In my house of dreams  
I may walk alone;  
There, enchanted, gleams  
Scepter, crown and throne.  
There are long, long halls  
Where no step gives sound,  
There are lofty walls  
Closing it around.

In that house are rooms  
Where I roam or rest,  
Free from outer glooms,  
Gaining every quest;  
There my soul is glad,  
There my heart is light,  
For no shadow, sad,  
Lies there day or night.

In my house of dreams—  
Ah, that you might know  
Of the light that gleams,  
Of the lights that glow,  
Of the songs that sing,  
Of the peace that stays  
In the fadeless beams  
Of the light that plays  
In my house of dreams.  
—Lost Angeles "News."

Picking Cape Cod Cranberries.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Ursula I. Paine.

Those whose knowledge of the cranberry is confined to seeing the bright red berries on the market and as used to garnish the turkey at Thanksgiving time, have but little idea of the distressing incidents connected with gathering this fruit. There is, however, a pleasant side of the question and I propose to discuss both sides.

I first overhaul my wardrobe to find suitable clothes and an easy pair of old shoes. I take a pair of long stockings, cut the feet off and sew them to the wrists of an old pair of kid gloves. This is to protect the hands and arms as they are thrust into the bushes to draw out the fruit. I search in the attic for a broad rimmed garden hat which is to protect me from the sun. I take a long blue apron that covers my skirt entirely and reaches nearly to my shoes. I do not forget the two dozen finger stalls of stout canvas.

As the wagon starts at 7 o'clock all these items must be looked after the day previous. Then comes the basket of sandwiches, doughnuts, pie and a few apples for the noon-day lunch. Then I hunt around for the cranberry tin measure which has been used so many years for picking cranberries. Now the cranberry cart is before the door nearly filled with men and women in blue aprons and picking hats. I jump in and lose my identity as do my companions. Before this I have fed and watered my canary and thrown a dipper of corn for the poultry and seen that the pig has enough water, and that everything is safe about the home which I am leaving for the cranberry patch, which is located on a boggy piece of lowland, which was once a swamp.

The manager of the pickers has marked the cranberry plantation into rows by stretching cords or ropes. I place my six quart measure between my knees very close and thrust my fingers into the vines with the thumbs toward each other. I clasp my hands together, pull back and fetch away much vines, leaves and cranberries. I continue this process, rapidly moving on my knees and backing close up to the lines which are marked by either side of the rope. When your picking cup is filled you take it to the screen where a portion of the leaves and rubbish is removed from the fruit. While this is being done I continue to pick the fruit in my apron, but take time to straighten up a little and give my tired back a rest. As this measure of fruit is measured up I receive a mark upon my tally book showing how many quarts of berries I have picked.

It is surprising how long it takes for the dinner hour to arrive. Finally the noon hour comes when we rise upon our benumbed feet, and seek the shade of the tree and uncover our lunch baskets. No one but an old time cranberry picker can appreciate how good the lunch tastes under these circumstances. The last thing to be eaten is the apple. Never before did the Duchess of Oldenburgh taste so good as when eaten as a dessert after picking cranberries.

At 1 o'clock all hands again begin to pick and continue until nightfall. This is the old fashioned way of picking cranberries. Of late years machines have been invented which gather the berries much more rapidly than could be done by hand, but still the old fashioned way of picking cranberries is practiced by many growers.

"Ouch!" complained the automatic scales in the railroad station, "these fat men will be the ruin of me. That last one simply put me on the bum."

"Well," replied the chewing gum machine, "now you can lie in weight for the next one."—Catholic Standard and Times.

Queer Farming in Egypt.

When farming was old on the River Nile in Egypt, this country was owned by the Indians and had not been discovered by white men. Frank G. Carpenter has visited the rich farming country along the Nile river and from his report in the Chicago "Record-Herald," Green's Fruit Grower gleams the following items of particular interest:

The implements and methods along the Nile have been in use for five thousand years. We often see illustrations of the Egyptian plow made of the pronged roots of a tree with simply a sharp point. A Yankee would not consider this much of a plow, but the Egyptian will have no other. Should you make him a present of an up-to-date Yankee plow he would not accept it, and should you plow the soil of Egypt with this steel plow you would ruin the soil. The Nile mud, forty feet deep, of which the soil is composed is full of salt, therefore it must not be disturbed deeply.

A large portion of Egypt is desert. The Nile Delta contains the fertile land that produces marvelously, and here the population is most dense. The man who farms the soil does not own it, but leases it paying \$35, \$50 and sometimes \$100 an acre each year as rent, and he makes it pay, for he grows two or three crops every twelve months. The land is ever bearing a crop. The whole of the Delta country is one big farm dotted with farm villages. No fences can be seen, no barns and no hay stacks. The boundaries of the little farms are mud walls. The fields are divided into patches, some of which are no larger than a bed quilt. Each patch or bed has its wall and the furrows within are so made that the water from the canals can irrigate every inch. The whole country is cut up by canals. The drainage of the land is quite as important as the watering. Water is raised from the ditches to the level of the land by steam pumps, by hand, by ox power and sometimes by gravity. The grain is cut with sickles, or pulled out by the roots, is threshed by hand and winnowed by the wind. The grain is carried to market on the backs of bullocks and camels. Hay, straw and clover are carried to market on the backs of camels. Sugar and cotton are important crops. Egypt is the land of wheat and barley, clover and corn.

And Then?

Filippo Neri was living at one of the Italian universities, when a young man whom he had known as a boy, ran up to him with a face full of delight, and told him that what he had been long wishing above all things in the world was at length fulfilled.

His parents had just given him leave to study law; and he had come to the law school at this university on account of its great fame, and meant to spare no pains or labor in getting through his studies as quickly and as well as possible. In this way he ran on a long time; when at last he came to a stop the holy man who had been listening to him with patience and kindness said,

"Well, when you have finished your course of studies, what do you mean to do then?" "Then I shall take my doctor's degree," answered the young man. "And then?" asked Filippo Neri again. "And then," continued the youth, "I shall have a number of difficult and knotty cases to manage, shall catch people's notice by my eloquence and zeal, and gain a great reputation." "And then?" repeated the holy man. "And then," replied the youth, "Why then there can be no question I shall be promoted to some high office or other; besides I shall make money and grow rich." "And then?" repeated Filippo. "And then?" asked Filippo Neri again. "Then I shall live comfortably and honorably in wealth and dignity, and shall be able to look forward quietly to a happy old age." "And then?" asked the holy man. "And then," said the youth, "and then—and then—I shall die." There Filippo lifted his voice and again asked, "And then?" Whereupon the young man made no answer, but cast down his head and after a time moved away. This last "and then" had pierced like a flash of lightning into his soul and he could not get rid of it. Soon after he forsook the study of the law, gave himself to the ministry of Christ and spent the remainder of his days in His service.

Enclosed please find subscription for my neighbor and myself. I expect to send other subscriptions in a few days. I find it easy to get subscriptions by loaning my "Fruit Grower" to my neighbors. When they see how good it is, they all want it.—Henry Price, Minn.

Even the spring chicken is suspicious of the man who has an axe to grind.

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PREMIUM No. 1



Six Plants will be mailed you of Corsican Strawberry, C. A. Green's favorite over all varieties, largest and best in every way, and Green's Fruit Grower one year for 50 cents.



**"Ol' Nutmeg's" Sayings.**

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Joe Cone.

Ef yew deal squarely yew won't be haf' so apt tew grow raound shouldered.

When yew git it in the neck next time put on a high collar.

Chickens don't allus come home tew rust; sometimes brother fox gits in his work.

A purty face hez attractions fur the world at large ez well ez fur its owner.

A man hates tew hev his tender spot tetcht even ef he ain't got one.

Yew will notice thet the av'rage kick-er is mighty keerful where he puts his foot.

Straws shows which way the current runs; also lead the way tew the cider bar'l.

Joy seldom kills, but no one kin deny but thet it might be a happy death.

Money makes the mare go, but the best way tew use it is fur oats an' hay.

Don't worry about the hills yew are comin' tew; they may be hollers when yew git there.

Mischief makers don't hev to graduate from any school. Each one hez a style uv his own.

Never brag uv yewr fish ef the other feller is likely tew git a-holt uv the facts.

Ef yew don't practice what yew preach haov kin yew expect other folks are goin' t' dew it?

Turkeys fly high jest afore they lose their heads, an' it is the same with some people.

A smile uv sunshine in the mornin', kept up all day, makes a glorious sunset in the evenin'.

W'en the ol' hen won't lay fur yew any more it's time fur yew t' lay fur the ol' hen.

It's a good thing tew git away from yewrself once in awhile even ef yew hev tew make other people suffer.

Yew orter be willin' tew take yewr meddercine once in a while sence other people hev tur take it perhaps of'n'r than they want.

Holdin' a gal on yewr knees is jest ez apt tew put creases in yewr trousers ez it is tew take 'em aout.

Yew kin easy tell when yewr neighbor envies yew yewr good garden an' lawn, an' thet's when he lets his hens run loose.

Don't talk uv all the allmunts uv the neighborhood at the breakfas' table; it may save some on fodder; but it splies the dergestation.

A good book is a good thing tew hev on the lib'y shelf, but it's a good deal better tew hev it under yewr hat.

Ef he hev tew eat a peck uv dirt durin' aour lives, all I kin say is we bite the dust more or less ez we go along.

Times hev indeed changed; yew don't hear naowdays much about the small boy who eats green apples or fills his mother's woodbox. The former we kin dew without, but the latter is indispensable.

The treasury department recently began carrying into effect the provisions of the Aldrich act which confers upon the secretary of the treasury authority to issue all necessary quantities of small bills to meet the business needs of the country. Large denominations of gold certificates are being replaced by a new \$10 gold certificate which was issued from the sub-treasuries, beginning July 1st.

Small silver certificates in large quantities will be issued at once as will a new series of the United States \$5 note, which will take the place of a like amount of silver certificates. It is believed that fully \$350,000,000 of the new gold certificates will be required to meet business demands.

Twixt pessimist and optimist  
The difference is droll;  
The optimist the doughnut sees—  
The pessimist the hole.

**Apples.**

"It might seem improbable but it is nevertheless true," said a dealer in fine fruits, in the New York "Sun," "that we get higher prices for apples in midwinter, when this fruit is most plentiful, than we do in midsummer, when apples are scarcest, and the reason for this is very simple.

"Our apples, choice selected fruit, come to us from various parts of the country packed like oranges in boxes, and all of the same size; these various apples as they are packed may run, say, sixty to ninety-six to the box.

"Now, in midwinter, when apples are at their perfect full ripeness and in their finest natural condition, we can take the very choicest of the finest and largest fruit and put it in the window marked \$2 and \$2.50 a dozen, and people will come in and buy it. Not all fine apples will bring such prices in winter, by any means; but it is not at all remarkable for us to sell the very choicest of the apples at such figures then when apples are most plentiful.

"But the highest price we get for the finest apples offered at midsummer would be about \$1 a dozen, even though apples are then so much scarcer. One reason for this is that the largest apples are not commonly put into cold storage for summer use, as all apples must be to keep, because the largest apples don't keep so well. Commonly the apples stored are the medium sized and smaller apples, and so the apples we have to offer in midsummer are not as they are in winter, the pick of all the apples.

"And then there is less demand for apples in midsummer when we have so many other fruits then come to perfection, and which people then prefer. And apples are not so good in summer as they are in winter. They keep well in cold storage, but they soften and discolor and deteriorate rapidly when taken out of it. We take out of storage daily only such apples as we require for the day's sales. Of the apples we sell at this season many go out of town to our customers' country houses.

"Of course, speaking generally, apples of all the grades stored are higher in price in summer, it may be much higher than they are in winter, because it costs money to store them, and because of the possible loss on them when they are taken out of storage. So in summer apples cost the most to the general customer, but for the reasons that I have stated we get our highest price for apples in winter when apples are most plentiful."

Three Square Miles of Peach Trees.—Chelan Falls, Wash., will soon have the largest peach orchard in the world, says New York "Tribune." The first 200 acres have just been planted on the slope of the Columbia river, about thirty miles above Wenatchee. The remaining 2,000 acres will be planted to peaches as soon as men can be procured to do the work. The orchard when completed will contain 2,200 acres of peach trees. Besides the trees that will be set out, thirty tons of peach seeds will be planted in a place set aside for a nursery.

The orchard will be irrigated by water from a series of springs situated directly above the land. The water will be piped to the land in 6-inch pipes and let loose in such a manner that every tree will receive benefits. There are about five hundred acres receiving water at the present time, and as fast as the trees are set out the water is extended.

Between the springs and the peach orchard there is a barren hillside of perhaps five hundred acres of land. This is being prepared for a grape vineyard and will be given water from the springs at the same time the orchard is watered. The peach orchard will be three square miles in extent, and will require in round numbers nine hundred thousand trees to plant the land. These are being furnished by the Wenatchee growers, and a few are being brought from North Yakima.

**WHAT THE CHIMNEY SANG.**

Over the chimney the night wind sang  
And chanted a melody no one knew;  
And the Woman stopped as the babe she tossed,  
And thought of the one she had long since lost,  
And said, as her teardrops back she forced,  
"I hate the wind in the chimney."  
Over the chimney the night wind sang  
And chanted a melody no one knew;  
But the Poet listened, and smiled, for he was  
Man, and Woman, and Child, all three,  
And he said, "It is God's own harmony,  
This wind that sings in the chimney."  
—Bret Harte.

**Grape Juice.**

Send to the Gleason Grape Juice Co., Fredonia, N. Y., for prices of unfermented grape and apple juice. It is pure. Invalids, clergymen and others use our product.

**Bees and Fruit.**

Honey producing is only one of the missions of the bee. Indeed, for actual profit, the honey is but a minor item, says the New Orleans "Picayune."

Some years ago I moved to a small place up the Hudson river. I wanted a bee farm and selected for that purpose a spot among apple, cherry and plum trees, some of which had never borne fruit, others none for years past. My landlord told me I might cut down certain trees, as they were worthless, and he intended putting on some fine nursery stock.

Being busy, I did not cut the trees down. They blossomed freely, and, of course, we paid no further heed to them than to break blooms by the armfuls when we wanted floral decorations.

The cherry trees were, much to the owner's astonishment, loaded with very large, perfect fruit. He could not understand it; such a thing had not happened for years.

Early in the autumn while waiting for a swarm of bees to settle, I observed a number of fine apples upon one of the smaller condemned trees. When the landlord's attention was called to them he was completely mystified and called in his neighbors to see the wonder. Later we gathered from this tree nearly a barrel of the finest fall pippins ever seen in that vicinity.

No argument would convince the man that them pesky bees had anything to do with the yield of fruit on the place. He insisted that some sort of fertilizer must have been used.

Since that time I have demonstrated by scores of experiments that trees which had for many seasons borne little good fruit, or possibly none at all, have been brought up to a high standard of productivity by the presence of bees. They carried the pollen, fertilized the blossoms and a bountiful harvest was the result.

Regardless of the honey crop, every fruit grower should have a few colonies of bees. If when the bloom season is past there is so little nectar in the mid-season flowers that the bees must be fed, it is a decided economy to feed them, as in cases where a strict account has been kept the cash value of orchard products alone has been doubled by their assistance.

Only thus shall a man find (life) good; when he can eat and drink (untroubling), and let his soul take joy in his work. I saw also that this is the gift of God.—Ecclesiastes.

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C. E. Brooks, the Inventor.

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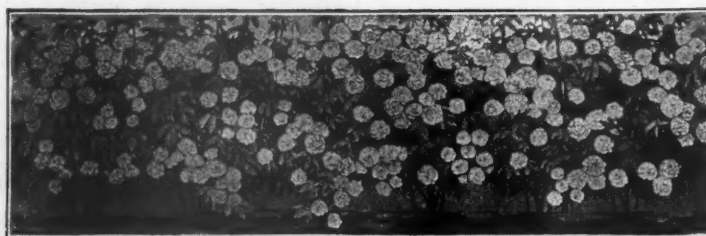
**PREMIUM No. 4**

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Live-Forever Rose is so rapid in growth and of such healthy foliage, it is proof against all enemies. It needs no spraying. This is an old rose never discovered, described by Pliny, the historian, who lived when Pompeii was destroyed by the volcano Vesuvius. It was the national rose of the Roman Empire, known as the Hundred Leaf Rose. It followed the Roman eagles and legions. It grows to-day over the Roman world. To others it is known as the Many Flowering Rose. No rose on earth produces large double flowers more profusely than the Live-Forever. When it first blossoms it is a deep pink. At the end of two weeks the roses have turned white. This variety is remarkably fragrant. A bed of them will scent a whole yard.

I recommend this rose to all, especially to those who have not been able to succeed with roses. Plant it in large beds and you will have a display of bloom that will attract attention and admiration. Plant it in the form of a hedge and you will have something attractive and unique. You can train it low or high as you desire. Live-Forever Rose can be trained as a climbing or as a bedding rose, or it can be trained to a single stalk like a rose tree.

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### A Child's Poem.

If polar bears were on the stairs,  
If tigers came to tea,  
If fearsome bats and silver sprats  
Came in to call on me,  
And giant snakes ate all the cakes,  
How happy I should be.  
  
If leopards gay arrived to stay,  
And brought the kangaroo,  
If parrots red within my bed  
Should put the cockatoo,  
I'd laugh with glee, because, you see,  
I just adore the zoo.

### Cooperation of Apple Growers.

L. A. Goodman, of Kansas City, Mo., president of the American Pomological Society, and for a quarter of a century secretary of the Missouri State Horticultural Society, spoke on "Co-operation of Apple Growers," says New York "Tribune." He clearly pointed out the many substantial advantages to be gained by growers standing firmly together. In many communities they could reach the most intelligent conclusions as to the best variety of trees adapted to their location, and then they could purchase trees, like all other supplies, in wholesale quantities, and thus greatly lessen annual expenses. They could join in erecting canning factories, evaporators, cider and vinegar mills and introduce many contrivances and conveniences for saving inferior stock from going to waste, and in furnishing various by-products for which there is always a good market. Last year Mr. Goodman lost 10,000 bushels of first-class cider and vinegar apples at his orchards in the Ozark mountains because there were no mills for grinding apples in his vicinity. Growers should learn lessons from the wisdom of the strong and thorough going organizations that exist among apple buyers and commission men, and the working in harmony of such organizations can be more easily accomplished when they can appoint delegates to meet representatives of business men's organizations for conference on matters of mutual interest. It is also very apparent that co-operation would be exceedingly helpful in investigating and applying the best methods for conquering the insect pests and in overcoming the diseases of apple trees. Wherever there is a strong co-operation it is helpful in advertising such community, and it draws the attention of buyers, who prefer to go to places where they can save expenses by coming for fruit where orchards are numerous and are conducted on business principles. Such organizations stand behind the packer, helping him to secure the best railroad rates and giving strength to all movements that may be to his advantage in manifold ways. It should be made the means of securing trustworthy statistics regarding the crops of the country before harvest time of each year; and, not among the least in importance, organization gives an incentive to perseverance, and awakens commendable enthusiasm all along the lines of any specified industry.

### Prize Nature Story.

When I was a boy, my father lived in a cottage that stood on a bank, and a fine brook ran by it. One day I saw some kingfishers sitting on a dead limb, at work at something. After a moment I thought I would go and see what they were doing. I went, and to my surprise, found they were trying to tie a little hooked stick to a blade of grass for the purpose of catching minnows and there was a lot of insects for bait. So I retraced my steps, got a piece of thread, tied a hook to it, and then to a little slender twig for a pole, and left it on the dead limb, where I saw them at work; then left for the house, keeping a good lookout to see if they would return. In a little time they all returned; in a moment more I saw them, examining the little pole, line and hook. I was surprised to see them bait the hook and throw for a minnow and catch one, to the delight of the little kingfishers. Yes,—as artful as I could throw a fly to catch a trout. This is no fake. —"Naturalist" in Springfield "Republican."

If you don't believe this story, the man can show you the tree from which the birds fished.—C. A. Green.

The one prudence in life is concentration; the one evil is dissipation; and it makes no difference whether our dissipations are coarse or fine. \* \* \* Everything is good which takes away one plaything and delusion more, and sends us home to add one stroke of faithful work.—Emerson.

Once again the season's comin'  
When the pumpkin's gettin' ripe,  
And the drowsy bees are hummin'  
Through the hazy, mellow light.  
When the ivy's growing crimson  
On the old gray moulderin' wall,  
When the leaves are turnin' golden  
And the nuts begin to fall.

### Moses and Hobab.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower.

Hobab, the brother-in-law of Moses, visited Moses while he was sojourning in the desert on the way from Egypt to Palestine. Moses desired that Hobab should stay with the Israelites. He debated the question and finally decided to return to his old home in the land of Midian. This incident illustrates, as do many other Bible stories, the fact that human nature in the days of Moses was much like that of to-day. To-day we all have a liking for the home of our childhood. We become attracted and attached to the land of our nativity. It is hard for us to break away from these early associations. Many of us do not appreciate the longings of those who have come to this country from Europe, Ireland, Scotland, Norway, Sweden, Italy and other European countries to till the soil and work in our factories. These people have the same longing to go back to their native land that we would have if we were in exile.

Hobab may have made a mistake in not staying with Moses, Moses could offer him great opportunities. He might have become a leader and his name might have been handed down through the Bible as one of the great men of the world. But he decided to return, and I do not remember that we hear anything more about Hobab, therefore I conclude that he sunk into obscurity. Here is another lesson; the man who chooses the way that leads to comfort and pleasure is not likely to accomplish as much as he who risks much and suffers much for what he expects to accomplish. Hobab evidently was not of heroic mould. But let us not think any the less of him for the fact that he loved the home of his childhood where his parents and friends lived and his early associates.

What Will Texas Do?—We want them (the said millions) to feel the warmth of our kindly sunshine and the soft, soothing breath of our magnolia scented breezes; we want them to wax fat and gouty upon the unrivalled luxuries which infest our forests, fields and streams; we want them to view the beauties of life under our sunlit skies, to enjoy the serenity of starlit nights of sweet repose; we want them to hear the mocking birds singing in the honeysuckle vines in the moonlight; to bathe in our limpid streams or bask the glinting billows which wash our romantic shores; we want them to woo our radiant daughters and we want them to bring their dimpled, red-haired maidens, (or widows), that we may do some high old courting on our own account; we want them buffeted by our cloudbursts of pure cream and tidal waves of strained honey.

Man, the Murderer.—Step softly as an average man may into a wood merry with bird and squirrel, and he surely must note the sudden voices of alarm which herald his presence, the hush which attends his passage, the outburst again, timidly increasing, when he has gone. For through the wood his reputation is that of a murderer from whom no living thing is safe. He is a Man; a "varmint" worse than bear and wolf and tiger, snake and hawk. Therefore, if the animal story, exaggerated as it undeniably is, can bring man to look with more friendly and compassionate eye upon his humbler cousins, and can interest especially, the uprising generation, it deserves a God-speed despite its faults.—"Lippincott's."

Dry Lands.—"Irrigation has reclaimed 250,000 acres of land in Louisiana and Texas," said F. T. Foote, of Abbeville, La., to a Washington "Post" reporter. "Had it not been for irrigation we would not now be producing all the rice we can use in this country. It has made a fertile section of country out of what was a barren waste, fit only for grazing. Before the year 1893, when the first irrigation canals were built in what is now the rice belt of Louisiana and Texas, land could have been purchased for \$1.25 an acre. It was impossible to mortgage it. Now that same land is worth \$60 an acre, and little of it is for sale."

Quartette Babies.—Mrs. Joshua Foust gave birth in Honaker, Va., yesterday to four children. One of them lived, but a few hours, but the others are well, and it is believed that all of them will live. The mother is young, weighs 130 pounds and is in fine health. The father, who is a prosperous planter, is so proud of the babies that he purposes to have their pictures taken and sent to President Roosevelt.

One day a knocker was seen to fare forth with his hammer in his hand. "What are you going to do?" asked the world in some curiosity. "I am going," replied the knocker, "to rivet attention."



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**The New Brass Barrel Pump**  
**AT GREAT BARGAIN**

Has the Improved Brass Cylinder Plunger and Mechanical Agitator as illustrated. All parts coming in contact with spray solution are made of solid brass, and are not affected by the materials used. It is very powerful and easily operated.

**SPECIAL PRICE FOR 30 DAYS.**—No. 5, complete with 5 feet of three-ply discharge hose and nozzle, ready to attach to any barrel, only **\$7.45.**

No. 6, with two leads of hose, and two nozzles, for spraying two rows at once, **\$8.45.** 4-foot extension pipes, 40c each, 3 for \$1.00.



**THE NIAGARA FRUIT LADDER**

A ladder made from the best selected white basswood, with tie rods at every other step. A model for strength, lightness and durability. It always stands and never rocks, no matter how uneven the ground may be.

**Price, 25 cents per foot.** 6 ft., 8 ft. and 10 ft. always carried in stock.



**DOUBLE EDGE PRUNING SAW.** Two in one. Postpaid to your door, 95 cents.

**We offer everything for Planting, Growing and Marketing Fruit**

Send for Illustrated Catalogue

**GREEN'S NURSERY CO.**  
Supply Department ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Seedless and Coreless Apple.—The so-called seedless apple which originated in Colorado and was widely heralded last year as a revolutionary achievement, is considered by many eastern horticulturists who have tasted it to be practically worthless, as it is small, of poor color and flavor and is not free from the troublesome core. Every generation has been treated to a similar sensation. Dozens of seedless apples have been described, but they have never amounted to anything. It has been asserted that a seedless and coreless apple could never be bred, and that an apple would be no better for lacking seeds if the core remained. According to Mr. J. Coit Elliot, in the Cornell "Countryman," an apple from a mixed lot, and therefore untraceable, was found and examined by a number of students in the horticultural department of Cornell university on March 31, 1898. He describes the apple as a medium sized Baldwin, of a good quality and without blemish of any kind. It permitted the knife to pass through its center as though it were made of cheese. There was not a sign of core or seeds. If the fruit grower on whose tree this apple was borne had known of its presence and had propagated the buds from that particular twig, the results might have been valuable.

It is fortunate that this apple fell into the hands of horticultural students who are able to testify to the facts on record.

The Lady (to applicant): "Yes, I advertised for a cook. Why did you leave your last place?" Applicant: "The woman I worked for was an old crank, and I hadn't been there two days until she discharged me." The Lady: "Why did she discharge you?" Applicant: "Because I couldn't cook."—Chicago "Daily News."

**FREE BOOK ABOUT CANCER.**

CANCEROL has proved its merits in the treatment of cancer. It is not in an experimental stage. Records of undisputed cures of cancer in nearly every part of the body are contained in Dr. Leach's new 100-page book. This book also tells the cause of cancer and instructs in the care of the patient; tells what to do in case of bleeding, pain, odor, etc. A valuable guide in the treatment of any case. A copy of this valuable book free to those interested. Address, **DR. L. T. LEACH, Box 93, Indianapolis, Indiana.**

**LEARN HOW TO Judge Investments**

My book "How To Judge Investments" tells how you may safely start on the road to wealth. It tells you about everything you should know before making any kind of an investment. A financial critic says of this book, "It is the best guide to successful investing I ever read." The regular price is \$1.00, but to introduce my magazine, the "INVESTOR'S REVIEW," I will send the book postpaid on receipt of a two-cent stamp and in addition will send you the REVIEW for three months free. Address Editor, INVESTOR'S REVIEW, 1471 Galt Building, Chicago, Ill.

**Gold Watch FREE AND RING**

We positively give both a Solid Gold Watch and a Solid Gold Ring, set with all the latest Gem, sparkling with the fiery brilliancy of a \$50 diamond, for selling 20 pieces of hardware or jewelry at 10c each. Order 20 pieces and when sold send us the \$2.00 and we will positively send you the watch and ring also a chain, Ladies or Gents style. **ALTON WATCH CO., Dept. 141 Chicago.**

**NEWTON'S HEAVE AND COUGH CURE**

A VETERINARY SPECIFIC. 15 YEARS' USE. One to two doses will cure Hoarses. \$1.00 per can. Of dealers, or express prepaid. Send for booklet. The Newton Remedy Co., Toledo, O.

**FERTILIZER LIME** For prices, etc., address **WALTON QUARRIES, Harrisburg, Pa.**

**ABOUT THE STOCK OF GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER COMPANY, INCORPORATED.**

This may or may not be news to many of our readers. Green's Fruit Grower Company has recently been incorporated under the laws of New York state, with a capital of \$50,000. A number of our friends and subscribers in different parts of the country, representing almost every state in the Union, have sent us orders for a few shares of this stock, which has been offered at ten dollars per share, its par value. Charles A. Green personally guarantees six per cent dividends on all stock sold to subscribers.

Those who are interested in this proposition should write Green's Fruit Grower Co., Rochester, N. Y., for circular giving particulars.



## Fun for the Family

First Little Girl—When you grow up are you going to advertise for a husband?

Second Little Girl—No; I'm going to be a widow. They don't have to.—"Harper's Weekly."

A western exchange comes out with the announcement that "a Kansas City man has just succeeded in getting a patent on an electric motor fastened on a cow's back, the electricity being generated by a dynamo attached to her tail. It strains the milk and hangs up the pail and the strainer. A small phonograph accompanies the outfit and yells 'So' when the cow moves. If she kicks, a hinged arm catches the milk stool and lams her over the back."—Milwaukee "Sentinel."

"What makes grass widows?"  
"Wild oats."—Cleveland "Leader."

"Ah!" exclaimed the irate father, "how is it I catch you kissing my daughter, sir? Answer me, sir! how is it?"  
"Fine, sir; fine, indeed!" replied the young man.—Washington "Star."

Strong Willed.—"Do you know, my husband had a terrible habit of sleeping in church, but he broke himself of it!"  
"How?"  
"Gave up going!"—"Sketchy Bits."

"That house I have taken from you," said the dissatisfied tenant, "is horribly draughty. When I am sitting in the middle of the room my hair blows all over my head. Can't you do something for the windows?"  
"Don't you think, sir," replied the house agent, suavely, "it would be easier and cheaper for you to get your hair cut?"—Philadelphia "Inquirer."

"Do you think you are going to like your new neighbors?"  
"It's a little too early to tell. They haven't hung out their washing yet."—Milwaukee "Sentinel."

The Visitor.—"Yes, my husband is very 'andy. 'E mended the cuckoo clock the other day; but it ain't quite right yet. It oos before it cucks!"—"Punch."

Little Brother—"Do you know what I think?"  
Sister—"No; what is it?"  
"I think if I were not in the room Mr. Jones would kiss you."  
"You impudent boy! Leave the room instantly!"

Anxious Mother—"Why Johnny, what has become of your baby sister?"  
Johnny—"I dunno."  
Anxious Mother—"But she was here in the room with you a few minutes ago."  
Johnny—"Well, don't worry about her; I guess you'll find her when you sweep."

She—"My husband won't listen to reason."  
He—"He ought to be ashamed of himself. It isn't every man that has the chance."—London "Opinion."

"What color eyes has your little baby sister, Bobby?"  
"I don't remember the color of her eyes, but I know her voice is 'yeller.'"

Model Housewife—"Are you sure this is a full pound of butter?"  
Gracious Grocer—"Yes madam; right to a hair."—Yale "Record."

"My dear," moaned the patient, as he tossed restlessly on his bed, "it's the doctor I'm thinking of. What a bill he will be!"  
"Never mind, Joseph," said his wife. "You know there's the insurance money."—Philadelphia "Inquirer."

He—"Then it is settled that we are to elope at midnight?"  
She—"Yes."

He—"And you are sure you can get your trunk packed in time?"  
She—"Oh! Yes; papa and mamma have both promised to help me."—Chicago "News."

"Up to our house," said Tommy, proudly, "we've got a baby that jest come the other night."  
"O!" retorted little Elsie, disdainfully, "that isn't anything stylish. They're common things. Our washerwoman's got one."—Philadelphia "Press."

"They say the baby looks like me," said Mr. Newliwedded.  
"The only likeness I can see is that we're both baldheaded."—Philadelphia "Press."

Hugh McCulloch, sr., while going to church Sunday morning, slipped on the walk on West Main street and badly sprained it, and is now as a consequence confined to his home.—Galt, (Ont.), "Reporter."

F. C. Funk tells a story about an Arkansas City man who was sick. "My dear," murmured the man to his wife, "I am nearing the golden gates. I hear strains of sweetest music, unearthly in its beauty. I—" "John," replied his wife, "what you hear is a phonograph in the next flat." "So it is," groaned the man. "Darn those people anyhow. No consideration for the neighbors. Go and tell 'em to stop that infernal racket at once."—Kansas City "Journal."

"We're going to have interesting services up to the church to-day," said a farmer during the recent dry spell, "the parson's going to pray for rain." "So?" grunted the other. "Quite a crowd of you are going ain't thar?" "Yes. We've got a deal of faith in our minister—" "So? I ain't seen none of ye carrying umbrellas."

"You say you were in the saloon at the time of the assault referred to in the complaint?" questioned the lawyer.  
"I was, sor," replied the witness.  
"Did you take cognizance of the bar-keeper at the time?"  
"I don't know what he called it, sor, but I took what the rest did."

De bees, dey steals de honey  
Fum de flowers en de trees,  
En wen de hives is heavy,  
De man, he robs de bees!  
It's big fish et little fish—  
De poorest man in jail.  
Ef Jonah wuz a-livin'  
He'd be swallerin' de whale!  
—Southern Merchant."

Mrs. Stubbbs—"O, John, I'm so sorry the new cook has spoilt your coffee, but she is so young and inexperienced. So you must be satisfied with a kiss instead this evening, dear."  
John—"Right O! Call her in."—Pick Me-Up."

She—The mere thought of the furs which you have promised me makes me feel warm.  
He—And the mere thought of their cost makes cold shivers run down my back.

Hector—My father always intended me for the ministry.  
Hattie—What made him change his mind?  
Hector—He heard me try to preach once.

Judge—And what did the prisoner say when you told him that you would have him arrested?  
Complainant—He answered mechanically, yer honor.  
Judge—Explain.  
Complainant—He hit me on the head with a hammer.—"Everybody's."

Pointing to a little boy at the end of the seat, he demanded a little crossly, "Little boy, who led the children of Israel out of Egypt?" The little boy was ready to cry as he piped out with a quavering voice, "Please, sir, it wasn't me. We just moved here last week. We're from Missouri."—"The Circle."

"These kisses you sold me yesterday are hard and stale," growled a customer at the candy counter, "I thought you claimed to keep only fresh candies."  
"We do, generally," replied the fair saleslady. "Those must have come from an old batch."

Mother—"What's the baby crying for now?"  
Elsie—"Freddy was trying to make him smile with the glove-stretcher."

Miss Amelia May Hortense  
Tried to scale a barbed-wire fence;  
When she'd finished with the climb,  
She had had a ripping time.

Pompous Judge (to little girl in the witness-box): "Was your father under the influence of alcohol when your mother struck him with the poker?"

Little Girl: "No, sir; he was under the kitchen table."

### A Plea for the Plum.

Next to the peach, the plum is the most important fruit grown anywhere in the temperate regions. In many localities it is even more important than the peach. This observation holds true in Massachusetts, for while in some sections the peach is a valuable fruit and even an important commercial crop, there are sections where it cannot be grown. Plums of some sort can be grown, however, in every town in the state, says T. A. Waugh, Massachusetts Agricultural college, in "Country Gentleman."

This much wider adaptability of the plum is due to two causes: first, there are many different varieties, derived from very different species, some of which thrive on one soil and some on another, so that plums may be selected for every kind of tillable soil; second, these different species vary a great deal as to hardness. While some of them are more tender than peaches, others are even harder than apples, so that they may be grown in cold districts and exposed situations. In spite of all its good points, the plum is sadly neglected; in fact, it is a rarity to find an adequate supply of good plums on any farm in Massachusetts. There are a few trees on almost every farm, but the sad fact is that a majority of them are mere breeding places for blackknot; only a few ever bear fine, sound, clean fruit.

Yet the plum is one of the most luscious fruits when properly grown and well ripened on the tree. For eating out of hand it is surpassed by the peach alone; as a dessert fruit it has no superior; while for canning it easily ranks next to the peach, and for jelly-making competes for first honors with the red currant.

The plum is really no more difficult to grow than corn, tobacco or strawberries. There are a few principles which have to be understood and a few details which have to be carefully attended to; but these requirements have to be met with every other crop in order to make it a success.

Big Year For Farmers.—The American farmers' earnings will be a thousand million dollars greater this year than last, according to a report on crops of the "American Agriculturist." This big gain will be due to the increased prices of farm products, as the production in general will be fully ten per cent. less in quantity than in 1906, which was the bumper year.

"The farmer was never in so healthy a position as he is to-day—financially, socially, politically, mentally and spiritually," says the report. "The increase in the value of his real estate has been prodigious. He owes less money than ever before. He has greater assets than ever. Again, the farmer's wants are greater. He is in the market for more and better breeding stock, farm implements, household goods, and other merchandise."

"The wheat crop this year will approximate 625,000,000 bushels, 150,000,000 less than last year. Corn promises to be within five per cent. as much as last year, and, with but two or three exceptions, the biggest yield on record. The yield of oats will be about twelve per cent. less than last year, but there will be nearly the usual quantity of rye, barley, buckwheat, flaxseed and potatoes. The hay crop will exceed last year's. Apples will be much more plentiful than last year."

Tree Planting Only Hope.—James S. Whipple, state forest, fish and game commissioner, estimates that no less than 500,000 persons visited the Adirondack region for rest and pleasure during the last season. Mr. Whipple has just returned from a lecture tour through the Adirondacks in the interest of the preservation of the forests. To encourage forestation, he believes the state should give away young trees to all who apply, for the purpose of planting, just as the state gives away fish for stocking streams. A tree of soft wood will grow to sufficient size for commercial use in twenty years, Mr. Whipple estimates.

Mulching seems to work well with all kinds of fruit. The only objection seems to be the scarcity of mulching material. Strawberries must have a mulch that is free from grass seed, but fruit trees may be mulched with almost anything that will keep the grass down and hold moisture, even fine brush helps when other material is scarce. There are thousands of acres of weeds that could cut and used for this purpose. The art of mulching is not as well understood as it should be.

Green's Fruit Grower is the most valuable paper which comes to our house. Every member of the family is pleased with it.—James Bryan, Dakota.

### Harvest of Rasins.

Harvest in the raisin belt is a most delightful season. Every vineyard is a festival, and the Fresno district, where raisin vineyards extend miles in every direction, is the greatest harvest jubilee in the world. Men, women and children by thousands are gathering the luscious grapes, the avenues leading to the great packing houses and wineries are lined with teams. Activity is everywhere, for here are gathered and cured and seeded and packed for market the bulk of California's raisin crop.

In addition to Muscat grapes, from which raisins are made, there are grown at Fresno delicious Malagas and magnificent Emperors, besides many other table grape varieties and all the standard varieties of wine grapes.

Three hundred thousand acres have been placed under water and developed to the highest state of cultivation and productiveness, and irrigation congress delegates will see here what is probably the greatest example of the results of irrigation to be found in California or in the west.

### Making Trees Bear.

The editor of the Pacific "Farmer," Portland, Ore., says:

"There are several ways to make trees bear with more or less success, but in order to do so you must in some way check the 'wonderful growth' of which you speak and get them down to natural growth and to doing business. One of the best ways that we have noticed to make trees bear when tardy coming into fruiting, in June when the sap is in the highest flow, take out strips of bark one or two inches wide, pointed at the ends, extending from near the ground to almost the branches. Always leave intact around entire trunk of tree, alternating strips of bark about the width of the strips taken off. New bark will form astonishingly quick without injury to the trees, yet a check will be given that will cause the formation of fruit buds. This plan is better than root pruning or girdling, the latter being dangerous."

### Some Apples Immune.

"A prominent factor in this business of apple growing and one which fruit growers have not taken note of in the past," says Professor Herrick, "is that some varieties are practically immune to certain diseases. For instance, the Ben Davis, Duchess, Yellow Transparent, and Yellow Newton are not seriously affected by the scab. The Russet, Northern Spy, and Rome Beauty are practically immune to the ravages of the San Jose scale; while Northern Spy, Fall Pippin, and Rome Beauty are not injured by the Bordeaux mixture. The spray for scab and codling moth should be Bordeaux mixture and an arsenite and applied before the blossoms open, and again after the blossoms drop two weeks later, and from the present indications it would seem that we must apply the third spray the last of July or the first of August for the codling moth."—Ex.

Arkansas Peach Orchard.—Arkansas will surprise the world this year with her peach crop. The peach yield all over the country has practically been a failure this season, and with the exception of California this state will supply nearly half of the markets of the United States with this particular fruit, of which the American people are so fond. The Elberta is the peach on which Arkansas depends for this year's output. Arkansas, by the by, has the largest peach orchard in the United States, if not in the world. It covers an area of more than 3,000 acres and is located about 100 miles south of Fort Smith. This orchard will produce enough peaches this year to yield its owner a small fortune.

"The men who are running away from the farms too frequently make a mistake and some day in New York, and the day is rapidly approaching, when our young man will wake up to the fact that he has a pretty good chance on the farm and that he may be more of a man and to a greater degree independent and happy in life if he stays where his happy lot was cast in connection with his father's farm or another which he may be able to procure."—Governor Hughes.

Life is made up not of great sacrifices or duties, but of little things, in which smiles and kindnesses and small obligations, given habitually, are what win and preserve the heart and secure comfort.—Sir Humphrey Davy.

"A farmer's idea of prosperity," remarked the man on the car this morning, "is to bring a bushel of vegetables to market and take a peck of money home with him."



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# Irrigated Fruit Lands in the Bitter Root Valley of Montana

## References as to the Financial Standing and Integrity of the Owners of This Land

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS			HAMILTON, MONTANA		STEVENSVILLE, MONTANA
FIRST NATIONAL BANK			RAVALLI COUNTY BANK		BITTER ROOT VALLEY BANK
NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC			CITIZEN'S STATE BANK		
METROPOLITAN TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK					
CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK					
ROYAL TRUST COMPANY					
BENJ. NEWHALL, of J. Newhall & Sons				MISSOULA, MONTANA	
IRA M. COBE, Pres. Calumet Electric R. R.			FIRST NATIONAL BANK		WEST. MONT. NATIONAL BANK
JOHN W. McKINNON, Pres. Knickerbocker Ice Co., of Baltimore			MISSOULA TRUST AND SECURITY BANK		

**T**HE BITTER ROOT DISTRICT IRRIGATION CO. lands are practically the last of the distinctly high-class fruit lands purchasable at a price which will permit a man in moderate circumstances to secure a fruit farm, as the most valuable lands for fruit culture are fast disappearing from the market. Fruit lands are readily selling at \$300 and upward per acre for undeveloped irrigated lands, and as Eastern orchards are rapidly deteriorating, owing principally to intemperate seasons, \$500 to \$700 and upwards per acre are prices at which well developed irrigated orchards find ready sale today. Crop records of the Bitter Root Valley show as high a yield, net, per acre, as any land in the U. S.

CONVINCING BOOKLET  
PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED  
SENT ON REQUEST



THE APPLE WITHOUT A  
WORM. YOU CAN EAT IT  
FEARLESSLY IN THE DARK

**O**UR LANDS ARE NOW OFFERED AT \$100 PER ACRE, one-quarter down and the balance in equal annual installments. Building supplies are cheap and you are entitled, as a land holder, to cut free of expense a yearly total of 10,000 feet of lumber from the National Forest Reserve, which immediately adjoins our lands. Ten acres of this land, properly cultivated, will more than amply provide for the everyday needs of a family from the very start, and as the fruit trees come into bearing large profits are assured.

We GUARANTEE to refund within 90 days of purchase the entire amount paid for lands which, after investigation, do not entirely please the buyer.

**R**EAD WHAT THE U. S. GOVERNMENT says about the Bitter Root Valley. Report from the Department of Agriculture. Bulletin No. 172.

"Throughout the valley diversified farming is practiced. All kinds of cereals do well. Red clover and timothy seem to be preferred in places to alfalfa. The soil is peculiarly well adapted to vegetables, and both soil and climate are admirably suited to fruit raising. The apple, plum, cherry, and in fact all the hardier varieties of deciduous fruit trees, appear to have found in the Bitter Root Valley ideal conditions for their growth. Sheltered from the west winds by the Bitter Root Mountains and from the east winds by the main range of the Rockies, the valley possesses a much more moderate climate than many fruit producing regions which lie far to the south of Montana."

## Land Values

**I**T is difficult for those not informed to understand why lands in some of the Pacific slope valleys are so much more valuable than, for example, Illinois farm lands. The reason is that the valley lands grow a much higher priced product than corn, wheat, or oats. The yield from an acre of high grade Western fruit land will bring in money from ten to twenty times more than an acre of grain. This is the secret of the higher values. Apples grown in the Bitter Root Valley are never sold in barrels, but are packed in boxes and sold as fancy fruit. The area of lands capable of producing fruit of the quality grown in the Bitter Root Valley is limited to a few valleys in the Northwest. Hence the high price that such land commands.

## THE MONTANA AGRICULTURAL STATION BOZEMAN, MONTANA

DEPARTMENT OF HORTICULTURE  
R. W. FISHER, HORTICULTURIST  
BOZEMAN, MONT. Sept. 17, 1907.  
BITTER ROOT DISTRICT IRRIGATION COMPANY,  
100 Washington St., Chicago.

GENTLEMEN:—

I have just this morning returned from the Bitter Root Valley. The fruit this fall is an eye opener, even to people who are acquainted with conditions in the valley. I have seen some of the best apples the past week that I have ever seen anywhere, not excepting the Hood River.

In regard to the ten-acre tracts of land which are sold for \$1,000, I have figured out what I think is a liberal estimate for the expenditures during the first year on this land. Expenditures are as follows:

First payment \$250.00, house \$250.00, taxes \$5.00, interest on first deferred payment \$45.00, trees \$125.00, water maintenance \$12.50, fence \$50.00, horse \$100.00, cow \$30.00, seeds \$40.00, plow and cultivator \$35.00, strawberry plants \$35.00, single wagon \$75.00, making a total of \$1,052.50, which would be necessary to spend to get ten acres on a paying basis.

The income following for the first year could be made by one who has some knowledge of growing vegetables or by one who is willing and capable of taking advice or profiting by experience of others:

Two acres of potatoes \$200.00, two acres cabbages \$400.00, one acre miscellaneous vegetables \$200.00, one acre onions \$150.00, making a total income for the first year of \$950.00. In addition to this, in the fall of 1909 he could get a profit from one acre of strawberries which would be in the neighborhood of \$300.00.

Starting with \$1,000.00 an energetic man will not make a failure on ten acres of land in the Bitter Root Valley. Even if he had less than this amount a person could make a living and get a place started by doing work for neighbors or in the lumber camps. I could point out a number of farmers in the Bitter Root Valley who have gone in there during the past four or five years without any capital whatever and have made not only a living but have been putting money in the bank. Of course, a great deal depends upon the man, but I believe any one will be perfectly safe in starting in with a ten acre tract, even though his capital is limited to \$1,000.00.

Very truly yours,  
(Signed) R. W. FISHER.

## Bitter Root District Irrigation Company

Chicago Title and Trust Building Room 500.

100 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

Schnadig Adv. System—Chicago



# HOW CAN YOU LOSE?

**HOW CAN YOU BE OUT A PENNY,** in using it, in giving it a chance? How can you make a blunder in trying it, in testing it for 30 days, in letting the experience of thousands guide you, when you don't pay a penny until it is proven, until you can say with gladness and gratitude "It is all right. It is the best thing I ever struck. It is an honest remedy." What risk do you run when we take positively and absolutely all the risk? How can you refuse when everything is in your favor, when it is all one-sided (your side), when we must show you before we can see a penny of your money, must deliver it at your door, right in your hands, must let you try it for 30 days, must let you judge for yourself, must be entirely satisfied with your decision, whether it be Yes or No? When it does the work you will gladly pay for it. If it fails, we lose. You don't! You cannot lose one way or another because you have not one single, solitary penny at stake. But you stand to win a great deal that you want, a great deal that you are fighting for—**health, strength, vigor and comfort—Yes, even Life.**

No one can lose a single penny by trying it for thirty full days, but thousands gain freedom from disease, from Stomach torture, from Kidney tyranny, from Bowel enslavement, from Heart fear, from Rheumatic bonds. No one can throw away a cent in testing it, but thousands throw away the shackles of disease and become healthy, natural and normal men and women. Health is here, where you can get it without risking a penny. How can you refuse? Health is worth trying for! It is worth writing for. It is worth getting out pen, ink, paper and envelope and writing us as follows:

**"I am sick. I need Vitæ-Ore or something that will cure me. I have seen your trial offer. Send me a dollar package. I will use it and pay the dollar if it helps me. I will not pay one penny if it does not help me."**

That is all it takes. Just a letter asking for it, just your promise to use it. What excuse have you to keep on suffering? How can you continue to look your family in the face and say: "I feel so sick today" or "My back aches" or "That rheumatic leg is getting worse" or "My stomach is bothering me again," when here, right at your elbow, right within your reach, ready and waiting for you to turn and get it, is the thing that has set thousands right, yours for the mere asking. Read our thirty day trial offer.

## Our 30-Day Trial Offer

**If You Are Sick** we want to send you a full sized \$1.00 package of Vitæ-Ore, enough for 30 days' continuous treatment, by mail, postpaid, and we want to send it to you on 30 days' trial. We don't want a penny—we just want you to try it, just want a letter from you asking for it, and will be glad to send it to you. We take absolutely all the risk—we take all chances. You don't risk a penny! All we ask is that you use V.-O. for 30 days and pay us \$1.00 if it has helped you, if you are satisfied that it has done you more than \$1.00 worth of positive, actual, visible good. Otherwise you pay nothing, we ask nothing we want nothing. Can you not spare 100 minutes during the next 30 days to try it? Can you not give 5 minutes to write for it, 5 minutes to properly prepare it upon its arrival, and 3 minutes each day for 30 days to use it. That is all it takes. Cannot you give 100 minutes time for it means new health, new strength, new blood, new force, new energy, vigor, life and happiness? You are to be the judge. We are satisfied with your decision, are perfectly willing to trust to your honor, to your judgment, as to whether or not V.-O. has benefited you. Read what V.-O. is, and write today for a dollar package on this most liberal trial offer.

## What Vitæ-Ore Is

Vitæ-Ore is a mineral remedy, a combination of substances from which many world's noted curative springs derive medicinal power and healing virtue. These properties of the springs come from the natural deposits of mineral in the earth through which water forces its way, only a very small proportion of the medicinal substances in these mineral deposits being taken up by the liquid. Vitæ-Ore consists of compounds of Iron, Sulphur and Magnesium, elements which are among the chief curative agents in nearly every healing mineral spring, and are necessary for health. One package of this mineral substance, mixed with a quart of water, equals in medicinal strength and curative-healing value, many gallons of powerful mineral water, drunk fresh at the springs.

## THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE

In all parts of the United States and Canada have testified to the efficacy of Vitæ-Ore in relieving and curing such diseases as Rheumatism, Kidney, Bladder and Liver Diseases, Dropsy, Stomach Disorders, Female Ailments, Functional Heart Trouble, Catarrh of any part, Nervous Prostration, Anemia, Sores and Ulcers, and worn out, debilitated conditions.

### A Wonderful Restoration

**HAMBURG, IOWA**—I feel that I cannot praise V.-O. enough, as it has restored me after having been a helpless and hopeless invalid for three long years. I had Rheumatism and Paralysis, and my Kidneys and Liver had been very much deranged for years. There seemed no limit to my nervousness. I was reduced from 165 to 75 pounds, in fact was called a total wreck. I could not feed myself, could not rest and much of the time I could not speak. We tried many physicians and patent medicines and also sanitariums. My last doctor said he had never seen anything to compare with my case and that he had exhausted his medical skill upon me. I have now been using Vitæ-Ore for six months and can say that I enjoy life and my work. My weight has been increased to 145 pounds. I can do all of my own work and go when and where I please. The doctor now tells me to recommend it.



Mrs. W. G. VANDERPOOL.

### HELP A FRIEND

If you have a friend or neighbor who is sick or ailing, show him this offer and tell him to write to this Company for a 30-day trial treatment. It is a little thing for you to do, but it may mean big things for him and he may bless you for it.

### ELDERLY PEOPLE SHOULD USE IT.

As old age approaches the necessity for such a tonic as Vitæ-Ore becomes each year more and more manifest and when taken regularly by middle-aged and elderly people it displays its usefulness in various ways. There is nothing so certain in life as the weakness of old age. The young may need a tonic, but the old must use one. Old age, like youth, makes demands upon the blood for nourishment of the body, but loss of appetite and impaired digestion deprive the blood of the nutriment which should be its portion. Sound, unbroken sleep is as much needed in age as in youth, to repair waste tissues, but fortunate indeed is the elderly man and woman who can sleep soundly throughout the entire night. The enlarged volume of waste products, due to the increasing tissue-breakdown of old age, requires additional functional activity in the kidneys to eliminate them from the system, and the kidneys of the aged are apt to be refractory.

Vitæ-Ore serves as an aid in most every disordered condition incidental to old age. It increases the appetite and desire for food at the same time that it improves the power to digest and assimilate it, so the blood may be enriched by the proper nutriment. By its beneficial action in the system it induces a sounder and more refreshing sleep, and assists the kidneys to perform the requisite action. It helps to prevent the rheumatic condition of the joints usually co-incidental with age and by its general upbuilding powers to prolong vigor and activity to a ripe old age.

### Makes Strong, Healthy Women.

Woman may be called the most perfect piece of mechanism in all God's creation, but from the nature of her organism, she is the most delicate. It is due to the ease with which irregularities may creep in that not half of the women of today are entirely free from some of the many and varied ailments peculiar to their sex. Many object to or are financially unable to "begin doctoring" and so struggle along and suffer in silence, bearing a crushing weight of distress, torture and disease. Vitæ-Ore is a true "Balm of Gilead" to such sufferers and is markedly successful in promptly alleviating and permanently remedying many diseased conditions which keep women from the full enjoyment of active life. Every woman should use it.

### Builds Robust, Vigorous Men.

The proudest glory of man lies in his health and strength. To be entirely successful he must possess strong nerves, a clear brain, and a sound body full of energy, vitality and manly vigor. Without health of body man cannot be at his best mentally. Health builds up that strength and character of mind which goes so far to insure true and complete happiness as well as success. If disease or debility take the place of the health, activity and energy of youth and early manhood, the mental forces become impaired along with the physical. When this time comes, Vitæ-Ore proves a regenerator which fills the blood with renewed energy, correcting irregularities, curing disease and restoring the force and vitality so necessary to success and happiness.

## AS A BEACON LIGHT

Vitæ-Ore points the way for storm-tossed sufferers to a Haven of Health and Comfort. If you have been drifting in a sea of sickness and disease, towards the rocks and shoals of Chronic Invalidism, Port your Helm before it is too late; take heed to the message of Hope and Safety it flashes to you, stop drifting about in a helpless, undecided manner, first on one course and then another, but begin following the light. Thousands have allowed it to guide them in the past, thousands are depending upon it today. Send for a trial package without delay.

**Address, Theo. Noel Co. Vitæ-Ore Bldg. Chicago, Ill.**

G. F. DEPT.

**Chicago, Ill.**

## A Mexican War Hero Tells of Its Powers

Read this Affidavit from one of the few survivors of this conflict. Vitæ-Ore prolonged his life.



**MIMS, TENN.**  
I, W. F. Clendenen, of the County of Sumner, and State of Tennessee, do hereby testify under oath that I have been suffering from Kidney Trouble for more than three years. I had to get up eight and nine times a night to urinate. I also had a ringing in my ears and that has left me. I could not sleep and now I sleep like a babe. I am 81 years old and the Vitæ-Ore has done me more good than any other medicine and I owe all my present health to it. I went through the Mexican War in 1847 and 1848. I think Vitæ-Ore will prolong any man's life.

*W. F. Clendenen*

STATE OF TENNESSEE } ss.  
COUNTY OF SUMNER

I, John M. Guthrie, acting Justice of the Peace for Sumner County, State of Tennessee, do hereby certify that W. F. Clendenen appeared before me in person and made oath as to the truth and correctness of the above statement and signed and sealed same in my presence. Given under my hand and seal this 6th day of November, 1903.

*J. M. Guthrie, J. P.*

## Feels Like A New Being.

Rev. J. H. Maice, The Blind Evangelist, Tells of His Complete Cure.

Rev. J. H. Maice, Author and Preacher, familiarly known all over central Pennsylvania as "The Blind Evangelist," a term by which he is held in sweet reverence by the thousands who have come under the magic of his eloquent voice and the charm of his gentle personality, knows the powers of Vitæ-Ore, having been restored by it to health and a life of usefulness and activity.

On the 4th. of July, America's natal day, in the year 1893, he saw his wife and children, the fields and the sky, for the first time in the clear shapes in which God had made them, and gradually the light was blotted out until a total darkness hung over his life. That was not all, as a Rheumatic sickness came to add to his trial, and for many days he suffered all the tortures which the human frame is capable of enduring. At last Vitæ-Ore came to his aid, and drove out the humors which had so long distressed him. Read what he says:

**CARLISLE, PENN.**—For many long years I had been suffering from Sciatica and Muscular Rheumatism; at times I thought that it must kill me. No one can imagine what I endured from this dread disease. I had spent a great deal of money for doctors and all sorts of remedies, but found nothing to cure me. I was also troubled with Piles, a palpating and weak Heart, my Kidneys were disordered, my Liver in bad shape, and altogether I had a goodly share of the trials which fall to the lot of man.

On the 24th day of November, 1903, I began to use Vitæ-Ore. The results were astonishing. I had not finished the third package before my Piles had entirely disappeared and my Rheumatism, which had so long remained unvanquished, was much improved. I continued using it until I had taken in all eight packages. I can safely say that I am entirely cured of all my diseases, aches and pains, and feel like a new being.

I also know many others who have been cured of many different diseases through the use of Vitæ-Ore. A prominent minister at this place was suffering from Vertigo and Stomach Trouble and began using it upon my recommendation. One package cured him, soundly and perfectly. I can only say to all, try it and see for yourself that its merit has not been exaggerated. I believe in it, because I know.

(Rev.) J. H. MAICE.